FBIS DAILY REPORT

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FURTHER REPORTAGE ON WARSAW PACT SHIELD-79 MANEUVERS

Wreathlaying Ceremony

LD181304 Budapest MTI in English 1104 GMT 18 May 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 18 (MTI)--The defence ministers and members of the delegations of the Warsaw Treaty member states currently in Hungary to attend the war games code-named Shield-79, as well as the chief commander and chief-of-staff of the Warsaw Treaty United Armed Forces today laid wreaths at the monument of Hungarian heroes on Budapest's Heroes' Square, and at the Gellert Hill liberation monument.

The following laid wreaths on behalf of the armies participating in the exercises, at both monuments: Army General Dobri Dzhurov, national defence minister of the Bulgarian People's Republic; Army General Lajos Czinege, defence minister of the Hungarian People's Republic; Army General Karl-Heinz Hoffmann, national defence minister of the German Democratic Republic; Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, national defence minister of the Polish People's Republic; Colonel-General Ion Coman, national defence minister of the Romanian Socialist Republic; Dmitriy Ustinov, marshal of the Soviet Union, Soviet defence minister; Army General Martin Dzur, national defence minister of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic; Victor Kulikov, marshal of the Soviet Union and chief commander of the Warsaw Treaty United Armed Forces; and Army General Anatoliy Gribkov, chief-of-staff of the United Armed Forces.

Lazar at Maneuvers

LD181926 Budapest MTI in English 1720 GMT 18 May 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 18, MTI--The accomplishment of the tasks in the Shield '79 military exercises has come to the last stage on Friday. Equipped with a great variety of means of the land, air and water war technics, the Bulgarian, Czechoslovak, Hungarian and Soviet units led a smashing attack and dealt a vigorous blow on the "enemy".

Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, and other party and state leaders inspected the Friday events. Present at the manoeuvres were the defense ministers of the Warsaw Treaty member states as well as the commander-in-chief of the United Armed Forces. [Budapest MTI in English at 1112 GMT on 18 May adds that "Istvan Husza, Mihaly Koron, Central Committee secretary and deputy prime ministers Janos Boroandi and Joseph Marjai" were also present.]

In one of the most spectacular stages of the war games Soviet troop-carriers emerged in the airspace, dropping descent units. Not only soldiers landed that way but also the most up-to-date technical devices and war vehicles reached the earth by parachutes. The Soviet air descent was protected by Hungarian fighters.

Almost every service took part in the accomplishment of the other great task of Friday. High flames of napalm fire indicated that the defence forces do their best to hinder the crossing of the river. Speedy low flying scouting planes surveyed the frontline of those on the opposite bank of the river and reported from the air the observations to the artillery.

Then the first amphibian armoured tanks descended to water supported by the forceful fire back-up (?of cannons). The swimming combat teams opened fire while in motion on the "enemy" under the protection of fighters. The self-propelled ferryboats with a tank on board of each were also launched. The vigorous, forceful offensive made possible that the bridge-builders also could get down to work.

They quickly linked the bridge units dropped into water from lorries and not much later the heavy combat vehicles and tanks could roll through the stable war-bridle [as received]. The chasing and destroying of the escaping "enemy" started promptly after landing on the opposite bank.

After finishing the exercise Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar met the soldiers performing their duty. He spoke in high terms about the quick, accurate and orderly action.

Exercises End With Rally

ID191936 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 19 May 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 19 (MTI)--The Shield-79 joint military exercises of the armed forces of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries ended Saturday with a workers's and soldiers' grand rally held in Dunaujvaros.

Thousands of people gathered to attend the meeting whose presidium included Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers and member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Political Committee.

"The detailed assessment of the exercise, its phases and the activity of the participating staffs and troops is yet to be made. But it can already be established that the soldiers, staffs and technic provided to them came up to mark at this test equally trying for man and technology", said inter alia Army General Lajos Czinege, Hungarian defence minister, addressing the grand rally.

Speaking after Lajos Czinege, Marshal Victor Kulikov, commander-in-chief of the Warsaw Treaty united forces, pointed out that the exercises were an account presented by the friendly armies of the fact that the peoples of the socialist countries are ready to defend their revolutionary achievements and to fulfil their internationalist duties.

Prior to the mass meeting, "For Comradeship-at-Arms" medals (gold, siver and bronze categories) were presented for the first time to 127 warriors in recognition of their outstanding performance in the manoeuvres.

In keeping with the coordinated training programme of the United Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries, operational-tactical exercises were carried out on the territory of the Hungarian People's Republic on May 12-19 with the participation of the designated staffs and troops. The designated troops and staffs of the Bulgarian People's Army, Hungarian People's Army, Soviet Army, Czechoslovak People's Army, and the designated staffs of the Romanian People's Army, and the designated staffs of the Romanian People's Army took part in the exercises; the operations were led by Army General Lajos Czinege, Hungarian Defence minister.

Certain phases of the manoeuvres were seen by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee; Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council; Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers; and several other party, state and social leaders of hungary.

The exercises were attended all along by defence ministers of the Warsaw Treaty countries and by military delegations led by them, as well as by the commander-in-chief and the chief of staff of the United Armed Forces. During the exercises, Janos Kadar received the Warsaw Treaty countries' defence ministers and the commander-in-chief of the United Armed Forces.

The troops and staffs participating in the military exercises carried out their tasks in a coordinated manner and with great understanding and devotion. The operations have once again proved that the Warsaw Treaty is a reliable defence shield for the constructive work of the socialist countries. The troops and staffs convincingly justified that they are capable of carrying out their tasks under all circumstances. Shield-79 has contributed to the further perfection of the war-preparedness of the Warsaw Treaty's United Armed Forces as well as to the consolidation of internationalist cooperation and comradeship-at-arms among the friendly armies.

Lazar Address at Reception

LD191942 Budapest MTI in English 1813 GMT 19 May 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 18 (MTI)--Following the mass meeting Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar gave a reception on the occasion of concluding the Shield-79 military exercises.

All of us who have seen in recent days the exercising staffs and troops could get convinced that the United Armed Forces are protecting the socialist achievements as a reliable shield. The military training of our armies, the standard and efficiency of their war technics, the high-standard (?drills) and coordinated cooperation between the troops constitute an unconquerable strength, said in his toast Gyorgy Lazar.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers stressed: Hungary is consistently fighting for continuing the process of detente and for making it irreversible knowing for sure that--although the world's most reactionary circles are doing everything for shifting the power relations to their benefit--no change has taken place in the basic tendencies. The swing of power relations is continuing irresistibly to the benefit of socialism, progress.

More on Reception

LD192350 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 19 May 79 LD

[Excerpts] Geza Polovari reports on the Dunaujvaros rally concluding Shield-79 and Gyorgy Lazar's reception afterward.

After the rally Gyorgy Lazar gave a reception in honor of the defense ministers of the Warsaw Pact member-states and the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces. At the reception Army General Dobri Dzhurov, Bulgarian minister of defense, gave a toast on behalf of the defense ministers.

In his toast, Premier Gyorgy Lazar said: Shield-79 has demonstrated that our United Armed Forces, like a shield, defend our socialist achievements. A determining factor in the deeds of our people is the fact that, for the first time in their history, they have found friends with whom, marching along the same path, we can fulfill our national goal; we can build the developed socialist society, living in peace and security.

Gyorgy Lazar said about the successful military maneuvers, among other things, the following:

[Lazar--recorded] Comrades, as you have experienced the MSZMP Central Committee, the Council of Ministers and all Hungarian public opinion followed the Shield-79 joint military exercises with close interest.

Several members of the Central Committee and of the Political Committee of the party, representatives of the government, as well as many personages from our political, state and social life were glad to take advantage of the invitation from the command of the exercise and observed various phases of these large-scale maneuvers were conducted on a high level, in line with the requirements of modern warfare, in the spirit of proletarian internationalism, of the fraternal friendship which links our peoples and our armed forces with thousands of ties. Now with the exercises having been concluded, we are heartily glad that the nominated staffs and troops have fulfilled their tasks successfully, honorably doing their duty, at the maneuvers held on the territory of the Hungarian People's Republic. [end recording]

Czinge, Kulikov Addresses

LD191938 Budapest MTI in English 1757 GMT 19 May 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 19, (MTI)--A mass-meeting was held at Dunaujvaros, central Hungary, on Saturday, on the occasion of the conclusion of the military exercises code-named Shield-79 arranged with the participation of the armies of the Warsaw Treaty member states. The soldiers of the troops taking part in the manoeuvres drew up with their regimental standards in front of the tribune and then the Bulgarian, Hungarian, Romanian, Soviet and Czechoslovak anthems were played.

The board of the mass-meeting included Gyorgy Lazar, member of the HSWP Political Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, Imre Gyori and Mihaly Korom, secretaries of the HSWP Central Committee, and Janos Borbandi, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers. The board included also the defense ministers of the Warsaw Treaty member states and the commander-in-chief of the United Armed Forces.

In his address Army General Lajos Czinege, Hungarian Defence minister, underlined among other things that the troops and staffs had solved their tasks with skill, in a well-organized and exemplary manner. Those carrying out the exercises gave evidence of high-standard preparations and professional skills, of firm commitment to defending the socialist achievements and peace and of internationalist brotherhood-in-arms. Although they spoke different languages, the commanders and soldiers taking part in the military exercises understood each other well. They proved that the fraternal armies, the United Armed Forces are capable under any circumstances of fulfilling the demands set up for them, they are worthy of the confidence of the member countries' peoples.

Furthermore, the defence minister paid tribute to the importance of the defence alliance founded 24 years ago, the Warsaw Treaty. By pooling of force of the socialist states a new type of alliance, superior to any other before, was established. The social and economic system as well as the identity of the political goals and ideological views laid the firm foundations of this alliance. It is clearly of a defence character, it is not directed against any state or group of states, and serves the cause of progress, along with the member states' interests. As the defender of peace it fulfills a world political mission.

However, the aggressive policy purused by militarist forces demands also at present as a historic necessity to strengthen our fraternal alliance, to increase the skills of our united armed forces and to enhance their combat capabilities, he said. Then Lajos Czinege pointed out that joint planning, development and training methods have taken shape within the alliance. The training of the armies calls for an increasingly complicated and complex work. It is a welcome fact that the friendly countries' soldiers have more and more acquired how to solve jointly the tasks. The joint exercises serve also this purpose.

In unity with the working people, in close cooperation with the country's other armed services, and by the side of the fraternal countries' armies, the Hungarian People's Army stands firmly on its post. It is any time capable of and ready to fulfill its national and international tasks.

Following Lajos Czinege's speech, Marshal of the Soviet Union Victor Kulikov, the commander-in-chief of the United Armed Forces, addressed the mass-meeting. He said that by the military exercises the friendly armies displayed that they are ready to defend the revolutionary achievements and to fulfill the internationalist commitments.

According to Marshal Kulikov's words the Shield-79 enriched to a considerable extent the experiences in the operational and military training of the allied armies and contributed to intensifying the cooperation between the friendly countries' soldiers.

Reminding of the 24th anniversary of founding the Warsaw Treaty, the commander-in-chief of the United Armed Forces stressed: As a result of the efforts made by the fraternal socialist countries, the international relations point towards detente and the peaceful coexistence between countries of differeing social systems has become possible. The countries of the Warsaw Treaty take a consistent stand for ending the armaments race and for disarmament. They are making immense efforts in the struggle waged for restricting the strategic arms and for concluding international accords aiming at avoiding a nuclear war. This effort corresponds with the major interests of all peoples.

The marshal then noted: The successes of detente are not yet firm enough, they are not yet able to guarantee peace against the provocations by reactionary forces. The supporters of stirring up tension have recently got specially active. They step up the armaments race, maintain hotbeds of tension in various areas of the world, amongst them in the Middle East and on the African Continent. The Beijing leaders' endeavors aiming at hegemony prompted extraordinary dangers of a new war. Under such circumstances the fraternal communist and workers' parties are taking extensive care of defending their countries, of strengthening their defense capabilities. Thanks to the constant care, the fraternal countries' armies are on a level sufficing that nobody may raise hands on the revolutionary achievements of the fraternal peoples without getting punished and nobody may disturb the process of building socialism and communism.

Defense Ministers Departure

LD201723 Budapest MTI in English 1723 GMT 20 May 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 18 (MTI)--Army General Dobri Dzurov, defense minister of the Bulgarian People's Republic, Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, defense minister of the Polish People's Republic, Army General Karl Heinz Hoffmann, defense minister of the German Democratic Republic, Army General Ion Coman, defense minister of the Romanian Socialist Republic, Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, defense minister of the Soviet Union, Army General Martin Dzur, defense minister of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, as well as marshal of the Soviet Union Victor Kulikov, commander-in-chief of the United Armed Forces of the Warsaw treaty member states and the chief of staff of the United Armed Forces, who had attended the Shield '79 maneuvers at the invitation of Army General Lajos Czinege, Hungarian defense minister, left Budapest on Saturday afternoon.

The guests were seen off at Ferihegy Airport by Lajos Czinege and the members of the Defense Ministry's Military Council. Present were the ambassadors in Budapest of the Warsaw treaty member states.

ROMANIA REPORTS PARTICIPATION IN WARSAW PACT MANEUVERS

AU192005 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1950 GMT 19 May 79 AU

[Text] Budapest, (AGERPRES) 19/5/1979--According to the plan of joint measures of the Joint Armed Forces, tactical operative drills of general staffs and troops of some Warsaw Treaty participating states had, [taken] place over May 12-19, on the Hungarian territory. General staffs and troops of the Bulgarian People's Army, Czechoslovak People's Army, Hungarian People's Army, and Soviet Army took part in the drills. Participating on behalf of the army of the Socialist Republic of Romania, were a great (?unit of the) General Staff and a unit staff who made drills on the map. The drills were under the command of Army General Lajos Czinege, minister of the national defence of the Hungarian People's Republic. Present were the defence ministers of the Warsaw Treaty participating states, the commander-in-chief of the Joint Armed Forces. General Colonel Ion Coman, minister of national defence attended on behal of the Romanian Army. Janos Kadar, first secretary of the C.C. of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, received the defence ministers of the Warsaw treaty participating states, the commander-in-chief and the chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces.

CSSR DEPUTY PREMIER ON CMEA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE SESSION

LD182350 Prague CTK in English 1808 GMT 18 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, (CETEKA Correspondent)--The forthcoming 33rd session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance will assess the results of the organization in the 30 years of its existence, Rudolf Rohlicek, Czechoslovak deputy premier and representative in the CMEA, told CETEKA here today.

The interview concerned the recent 90th session of the CMEA Executive Committee which dealt with preparations for the 33rd CMEA session.

In view of the extraordinary importance of long-term programs of CMEA cooperation up to 1980, the Executive Committee debated their draft version, covering consumer goods production, transport, and machinery and equipment for these branches. Cooperation in railway transport involves the technical reconstruction and modernization of the most important international lines, and in Soviet-Czechoslovak bilateral cooperation the opening of a new railway crossing on their borders. Cooperation in the development of a uniform container transport system of the CMEA states is planned in the interest of better technology of transport. Great attention will be devoted to cooperation in international air transport. Rudolf Rohlicek said.

EAST BERLIN PERIODICAL ON CEMA PRICE SETTING

LD182132 Hamburg DPA in German 1641 GMT 18 May 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The East Berlin periodical WIRTSCHAFTS-WISSENSCHAFT has demanded a reform of the price-setting system within CEMA. The system adopted in 1958 had passed the test, but "new requirements" for the streamlining of CEMA price setting were on the agenda. It said that first of all the specific interests of individual countries had to be more strongly considered. Price corrections were necessary in the science sector [as received] for performance in joint CEMA investments and in agreements on international specialization.

PRAGUE SAYS DETENTE OPPONENTS MUST NOT PREVENT SALT-II

AU181552 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 May 79 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "A Significant Step Toward Strengthening Peace"]

[Text] The world expected the announcement to have been made much earlier. A tremendous amount of persistent and patient effort was needed before it could be announced that Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and U.S. President James Carter would meet in Vienna in the middle of June, to sign the treaty on limiting offensive strategic weapons and to negotiate other, vitally important international matters, particularly in the disarmament sphere. The positive culmination of the long and complicated Soviet-American negotiations is a striking and most encouraging success of the policy of peaceful coexistence and international detente, of which the Soviet Union is the symbol and banner-bearer.

The approaching signing of the treaty now being drawn up is welcomed with spontaneous support by all Czechoslovak people. Two main facts in particular stand out in evaluating this significant event.

The first is that the treaty represents a document that is of extraordinary significance. In the sphere of offensive strategic weapons, which it concerns, it sets down as a commitment the quantitative and qualitative level to be adhered to by both great powers. In certain kinds of weapons a certain reduction will take place. This the first time that this level of agreement has been reached in Soviet-American relations.

At the same time it is obvious that the successful culmination of Soviet-American negotiations and the meeting of the top representatives of the two great powers are of extremely great significance for enabling the process of international detente to continue to develop successfully and for mankind's benefit. In fact it is generally recognized that the document being drawn up will not only represent a most important chapter in USSR-U.S. relations; it will also have a positive effect on the entire international development.

At the present crossroads of the world, at a time when the gigantic historic struggle for making peaceful coexistence firm and irreversible is in progress, the Soviet-American treaty on the limitation of offensive strategic arms will be of basic significance.

Its significance lies in the fact that it will release an issue that has been blocked--even in these hours and days--by the inveterate enemies of peace and the people's security both in the imperialist countries and in the NATO pact in general, an issue that is one of the most outstanding focal issues for international relaxation.

Thus the peace-loving forces connect the signing of the SALT-II treaty being drawn up with the realistic possibilities of further progressing a long the none-too-easy, but the only sensible path of sustained efforts to build a more steady and secure world.

Some time ago Comrade Leonid Brezhnev expressed this at a meeting with the Moscow voters as follows: "After the first agreement on limiting the strategic weapons or, as it is rightly called, the SALT-I, there follows SALT-II. As soon as SALT-II goes into effect, the preparations for SALT-III will start. SALT-III must go even further; it should halt the development of new kinds of weapons and set down not only the limitation of armament growth, but also the reduction of armament on both sides. The present treaty will probably help revive other negotiations now underway--for instance the negotiations on the complete ban on nuclear weapons tests and on the limitation of trade with conventional weapons, as well as--we hope--negotiations on reducing the armed forces and armaments in central Europe."

It is true that all these encouraging prospects can only become a reality provided the adversaries of international detente do not succeed in disrupting the hopeful prospects of the SALT-II treaty's becoming valid. For years we followed how these forces strove, with the untiring energy of a gang of sewer rats gnawing at the foundations of a healthy building, to denigrate the treaty being negotiated with the grossest lies and fabrications and to bury it even before it was born. Because the SALT-I treaty was signed as far back as 1972 and, were it not for the refined and furious resistance of the militant circles directly in the heart of the American power machinery and in the NATO summit, SALT-II could already have been serving as the basis of further peace-creating efforts a long time ago. Even now these extreme rightwing forces have not abandoned their sabotage plans. They are placing their hopes in the American Senate, which must give a two-thirds majority approval to the treaty in the voting which is expected in June at the earliest. They reckon that even if it is not possible to prevent the ratification of the treaty directly--by getting the appropriate number of negative votes--they could attack by circumventing this, that is, by undermining the acceptance of the treaty with a variety of suggestions that would quite obviously disrupt the balanced nature of the treaty and thus devalue it. The resistance of this extremely reactionary wing of the American scene considerably worries the top U.S. representatives themselves. They are, therefore, conducting an intensive campaign in the spirit of Secretary of State C. Vance's words that SALT is "a substantial step toward a more secure America and a more secure world." As the recent public opinion polls in the United States have shown, in this respect the top U.S. representatives enjoy the support of the absolute majority of the population, which wishes the document to be concluded and ratified.

It is not surprising that the Maoist standards are also flying above the closed ranks of the treaty's adversaries. During his U.S. visit this year, deputy premier of the Chinese government Deng appealed for the United States to enter into an anti-Soviet confederation with China, Japan and Western Europe.

The treaty on limiting offensive strategic weapons in no way fits in with the Maoist endeavors to fan up tension in the world and to push the world toward a global conflict. Deng showed his dissatisfaction openly and it is typical that in the same breath he reserved his "right" to take another military invasion into Vietnam. The Beijing rulers' attitude toward the SALT-II treaty is yet further proof of the extent of their warmongering attitude.

It is also impossible not to reject the approaches of those who reproach the SALT-II treaty for its "weak spots." For instance, it is said that the treaty is the arrangement of the controlled development of nuclear potential, and not the beginning of real disarmament. In our view, in the context of the fact that the world fears that armament could get out of control, the document being drawn up is of great significance in any event. Moreover, the objection cited above does not take into account the positive influence the treaty should have on the further concrete measures for consolidating peaceful coexistence and for extending detente from the political sphere to the military sphere. After all, one could ask: What influence would it have on the further development of Soviet-American relations, and on international relations as a whole, were this treaty not to become a reality? No great clairvoyance is needed to see that international trust would be dangerously undermined and that the curve of tension in the world would start rising very unpleasantly.

The meeting of the top USSR and U.S. representatives in Vienna will take place in a month's time. It will be a meeting that will reaffirm the gigantic importance and authority of the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community on the checkerboard of today's world, and also the cogency and strength of our common indefatigable efforts for peace. It will be proof of the fact that no one can affort to ignore or not take into account the power realities of our times, if the planet that is the home of us all is not to be subjected to the gravest risks. It will also be proof of the fact that there are certain politicians in the West who realistically realize these facts.

The Vienna meeting will be a step in the right and necessary direction. In this sense it again fills us with new hope, optimism and certainty in the possibility of maintaining and strengthening world peace in spite of all pains and worries still distressing the world.

WARSAW NOTES CARTER COMMENTS ON SALT-II SIGNING

LD210922 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0400 GMT 21 May 79 LD

[Text] U.S. President Jimmy Carter granted an interview to a group of American publishers in which he noted that the Soviet-American negotiations on the limitation of strategic offensive arms will be concluded by the time of his meeting with Leonid Brezhnev fixed for mid-June. The endorsement and signing of the SALT II agreement and other related documents, which will also take place during the summit meeting, will undoubtedly be an important step, Carter said.

SLOWO POWSZECHNE SCORES U.S. PLANS TO DEPLOY GREY ZONE WEAPONS

Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 3 May 79 p 1 WA

[Editorial by T.P.: "Dangerous Intentions"]

[Text] May is the month in which the defense ministers of NATO hold their annual spring session. This year they will gather in Brussels in the middle of May.

The deliberations of the military ministers are always preceded by intensified activity by NATO preparatory organs, among which the Nuclear Planning Group is the most important because it deals with the NATO nuclear weapons concept. It is composed of the defense ministers of the United States, the FRG, Great Britain, and Italy, as permament members, and of the defense ministers of four allied states who rotate every 18 months.

This year's spring session of the Nuclear Planning Group, which was the 25th anniversary session since the establishment of this organization in 1966, was held at the end of April at the American Air Force base in Homestead, Florida. This is a particularly special period in that the world is awaiting the imminent and final agreement on the SALT-II text, an agreement which--despite the fact that it concerns only two powers and the weapons possessed only by them--is not without impact on the overall nuclear policy of the Western alliance.

The Nuclear Planning Group deliberations have revolved primarily around a fundamental problem--the modernization of NATO's nuclear armament in Europe. Two directions of activity were examined: One concerned the partial modernization of the 7,000 American tactical nuclear missiles stored in the FRG; the second--deployment on the territory of Western Europe of the new types of missiles, Pershing II and cruise, which in the event of their deployment in the FRG would reach the regions of Smolensk and Kiev with their warheads.

To the extent that the question of American tactical missiles could be minimized, for each weapon is sooner or later somehow improved, then the Pershing II and the cruise versions are already something qualitatively different, something which would impart a different balance to the entire system of NATO nuclear armament in Europe and would impact in a fundamental manner on the arrangement of forces on this continent.

The weapons under discussion have been called "gray zone weapons" and, in view of their technical properties (range and strike force), they do not enter into the composition of weapons which are designated strategic. However, already during the course of the SALT-II negotiations there arose sufficiently fundamental controversies around the cruise missile, whose function places it among the strategic weapons; as a result of the decisive stand of the Soviet delegation, the Americans were forced to agree on its restriction in certain versions.

The Nuclear Planning Group session did not undertake any formal decisions for it is not sufficiently representative for that; however, it traced a direction for the future.

Which NATO countries would agree to the deployment of new weapons on their territories remains an open question. The FRG would not have anything against that, but the government in Bonn makes its agreement dependent on whether other states accept a portion of those weapons on their accounts. Meanwhile, the Scandinavian states do not want to have anything to do with this. Greece--integrated with NATO only partially--does not enter into account here; the government of Italy has serious doubts in view of the political situation within its country; the position of London depends on who wins the elections in England; and France, with its "force de frappe," stands on the sidelines of the entire problem. The matter, therefore, looks hazy.

Would the "grey zone" weapons influence the negotiations pertaining to the reduction of armed forces in Europe? Would they be incorporated into the SALT-III negotiations, which undoubtedly will define nuclear force ceilings more precisely than the previous ones. It is not possible to respond to these questions today. However, there is no doubt that all attempts at imparting new status to nuclear armaments in Western Europe, regardless of justification, will not lessen, but will exacerbate, all these difficulties which for years have accompanied disarmament proceedings.

The governments of the socialist countries have always stood on the position that this problem can be radically solved only through denuclearizing central Europe, with all the consequences emanating therefrom.

BUDAPEST: SOCIALIST DEFENSE STRENGTH NECESSARY FOR DETENTE

LD210902 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0710 GMT 20 May 79 LD

[Jozsef Havel Commentary]

[Excerpt] Are the proposals made at the meeting of the Warsaw Pact foreign ministers in Budapest realistic? The agreement in principle on SALT-II between the USSR and the United States is by all means a promising sign indicating a favorable atmosphere. But it is also obvious that the opposing forces are powerful. The NATO foreign ministers placed in the foreground at their meeting in Brussels an increase in rearmament and even in European nuclear rearmament. Great Britain, under a conservative leadership, has decided to raise the British contribution to NATO.

Of course, we know that the road to political detente is not a smooth one and that military detente is even more difficult to achieve. In this situation there may be well-meaning but uncomprehending people who ask whether it was tactically sound to hold a diplomatic conference of the Warsaw Pact and the military exercises of the Warsaw Pact at the same time in Hungary. Is there no contradiction here? No, there is not.

If the imperialists feel that they have military superiority there will never be a limitation on arms or disarmament. A basic prerequisite for military detente is balance of power and peace diplomacy coupled with the appropriate defensive strength of the socialist countries, this is the logical connection between the session of the Foreign Ministerial Committee and the Shield-79 military exercise.

GDR CORRESPONDENT DISCUSSES SALT-II WITH SOVIET COMMENTATOR

LD192336 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 19 May 79 LD

[Goetz Foerster's interview with (Anatoliy Ivanovich Ostiankov), Soviet TV commentator, in Moscow--date not specified; recorded]

[Text] The recently published announcement that the SALT-II agreement will be signed by Leonid Brezhnev and James Carter at a meeting in Vienna has met with international approval and has given rise to worldwide optimism. The role that this agreement plays in international relations and in the development of Soviet-American relations is the subject of the following conversation between our Moscow correspondent, Goetz Foerster, and the Soviet television commentator, (Anatoliy Ivanovich Ostiankov):

[Question] Anatoliy Ivanovich, it is superfluous to say that the news of the forthcoming signing of the SALT agreement and also of the Soviet-American summit meeting between Leonid Brezhnev and James Carter was heard here in the Soviet Union with particular satisfaction. How, then, do you assess the significance of the SALT-II agreement?

[Answer] We believe that the positive outcome of the more than 6 years of negotiations between Moscow and Washington on main problems of the SALT-II agreement is a victory for reason and success, for a realistic attitude. But this agreement is not perfect; it has its defects, but it is a reasonable compromise. The agreement that will be signed in Vienna will limit the strategic arms race, and even though strategic arms will not be reduced--this will be the task of a third SALT round--it still represents an important step on the way to disarmament.

[Question] With reference to a possible continuation of the SALT negotiations--you mentioned the third SALT round, as everyone calls it--there has already been an effect, a result that goes beyond the agreement, beyond the system of agreements. What other results, what effects, including side effects, could the signing of the agreement have, both on Soviet-American relations and on international politics in general?

[Answer] Quite specific ones. It will definitely create a good climate. We regard the agreement that is to be signed as a milestone in the history of Soviet-American relations. We hope that our economic and trade and also scientific and cultural relations will improve. Certain circles in the United States are doing their best to prevent this. They are now conducting a crusade against the ratification of the agreement by the Senate; they do not want strategic parity with the Soviet Union--they want to have the advantage in weapons.

It must be emphasized that these circles are strong and have powerful support from the arms monopolies and a large propaganda apparatus at their disposal.

[Question] Here I would like to mention the dispute that is still to take place within the U.S. Senate. [Few words indistinct], however, my question is: Would you agree when I say that since the announcement of a basic agreement on SALT-II the picture in the United States in general and also in the Senate has changed? I believe that the position of the SALT opponents is no longer as unshakable as one at first thought.

[Answer] Yes, I think I must certainly agree with that, because the balance of power in the world and in the United States is not in favor of the opponents of the agreement and detente. World public opinion supports the positive process which is taking place at the moment, and most foreign politicans, too, including even Britain's new prime minister, Margaret Thatcher, expressed approval regarding the forthcoming agreement. Over 70 percent of Americans are in favor of the agreement and of good relations with the USSR. This is why we are optimistic. We believe that the future will bring fresh successes for the detente policy of the socialist countries and that this policy of detente will be pursued consistently and purposefully, as was once again demonstrated at the Budapest meeting of our foreign ministers.

MORE DELEGATES SPEAK AT UN DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE

Bulgarian Representative

AU191918 Sofia BTA in English 1852 GMT 19 May 79 AU

[Text] New York, May 19 (BTA correspondent)--Speaking before the UN Committee of Disarmament Mr Aleksandur Yankov, Bulgaria's permanent representative at the UN, stressed as positive the encouraging signs in some spheres of disarmament negotiations. "We would like to stress our deep satisfaction with the successful outcome of the SALT-II talks. We regard this treaty not only as an important step forward towards curbing the strategical arms race, but as an important stimulating factor for the further progress of the disarmament negotiations and for the conslidation of international detente".

Voicing Bulgaria's stance on the matters discussed, Mr Yankov noted before the committee that a number of negative moments, as well as grave difficulties exist at the same time, created by some influential military and political circles in certain Western countries.

He pointed [out] with grave concern the dangers with which the hegemonic and expansionist policy of Beijing is rife, with its latest expression in the criminal aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Speaking of the concerete initiatives and proposals made by Bulgaria and the other socialist countries and pointing out the necessity of calling a world conference on disarmament, Mr Yankov underlined in conclusion that Bulgaria's Government will continue to support and take an active part in the efforts to bring the arms race to a halt and for the achievement of real disarmament.

Romanian Delegate

AU181956 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1842 GMT 18 May 79 AU

[Text] United Nations, AGERPRES 18/5/1979--On presenting Romania's outlook on disarmament, nuclear disarmament in particular--whose fundamental coordinates are worked out by President Nicolae Ceausescu--Romania's standing representative to the UN, Ambassador Teodor Marinescu, underlined the need for negotiations and, for the adoption of tangible, substantive measures conductive to the halting of the arms race and the achievement of disarmament, without which a true policy of peace cannot be ensured.

He pointed out that the steady escalation of the arms race, the lack of real progress towards disarmament calls for a better organization of disarmament negotiations and efforts, for the elaboration of a unitary and comprehensive programme of action which should reiterate the political will of the states to advance on the road of disarmament, to define the immediate and future objective, the most appropriate ways and modalities of reaching these goals, to see to it that the ardent problem of disarmament, just as that of eradicating underdevelopment, is given due priority by the international community.

The programme should stipulate a new set of disarmament measures, organically subordinated to the final aim--the achievement of general and complete disarmament, of nuclear disarmament primarily.

The principles underlying the global disarmament programme are put forward in the reply of the Romanian government--circulated as a UN official document--to the letter by which the UN secretary-general requests the states' opinions on this programme. These principles are those Romania has constantly supported and promoted: the participation, on an equal footing, of all states in the disarmament negotiations in keeping with the principle of sovereign equality; the freezing of military expenditures, of armed effectives and weapons and the subsequent passage to their gradual reduction; the renunciation of deploying new troops and armaments on the territory of other states, followed by the gradual reduction and consequently by the complete withdrawal of all foreign troops within their national boundaries; the beginning of the disarmament process with the strongly armed states; the ensurance of an adequate control over each and every measure; the promotion of equal security of all states in each disarmament stage; the securing of a set of political and juridical measures meant to render the principle of non-recourse to force or threat of force in interstate relations efficient; the settlement of differences and conflictual issues by peaceful means alone; the broad informational activity carried on through the UN, with regard to the situation of arming; the carrying on of the disarmament process in organical connection with the measures aimed at establishing a new international economic order.

In elaborating the elements of the programme--the Romanian representative further emphasized--necessary is a set of immediately applicable, transitory measures meant to start and develop the process of diminishing the arms race, to favour military disengagement and build up confidence among states. The proposals advanced by Romania refer to disarmament and disengagement measures, fit to be presently applied, as well as to measures aiming at achieving nuclear disarmament and banning other mass-destruction weapons. In this sense, the programme should start with the halting of the arms race, the cessation of the allotment of new financial means to increasing the military potential, by all states, by the strongly armed ones in particular. Also emphasized was the necessity that disarmament measures should be conceived in inseparable connection with the world actions for the eradication of underdevelopment, with the efforts towards the building of a new international economic order.

In this context, highlighted was the political importance and international significance of President Nicolae Ceausescu's proposals made in the message he addressed to the fifth UNCTAD session in Manila.

TIRANA CLAIMS MBFR TALKS 'CAMOUFLAGE' SUPERPOWER ARMING

AU191609 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 19 May 79 AU

[Text] Tirana, May 19 (ATA)--It is reported that the 202nd meeting between the representative delegations of the aggressive military pacts of NATO and the Warsaw Treaty was held in Vienna in the context of the so-called talks "on mutual reduction of troops and armaments in central Europe." In these talks, which have begun in October 1973, no concrete result has been achieved so far. On the contrary, the two aggressive military blocs, NATO and the Warsaw Treaty, which are the main military pillars of the two imperialist superpowers, the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union, have further strengthened their military potential. The fact that more than 1.5 million soldiers and numerous modern armaments of various kinds are maintained on the European Continent in the framework of these two military groupings, clearly speaks of the frenzied armaments race going on between the two superpowers.

The hegemonic and expansionist aims of the two imperialist superpowers which have under their control both NATO and the Warsaw Treaty, is closely linked with this frenzied armaments race. It is well known that the U.S. imperialists and the Soviet social imperialists have unleashed and intensive demogogical camapaign, a component part of which are the talks going on in Vienna, the SALT-type agreements, etc, through which they try to camouflage their constant nuclear and conventional arming.

DZHUROV SPEAKS AT FRIENDSHIP RALLY FOR COSMONAUTS

AU181010 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 16 May 79 p 2 AU

[Speech by Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, at rally in honor of cosmonauts Ivanon and Rukavishnikov, on 15 May in Sofia]

[Excerpts]

Dear Comrade Georgi Ivanov,

Dear Comrade Nikolay Rukavishnikov,

Esteemed guests,

Comrades,

It is a pleasure for me, as chairman of the party and government committee for the preparation of the Bulgarian cosmonaut's flight, to report to the BCP Central Committee, to the entire people, and to all of you the fulfillment of the task that there should be a joint Bulgarian-Soviet spaceflight and a citizen of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in space to honor the 35th anniversary of the socialist revolution and the 1,300th anniversary of the foundation of the Bulgarian state. On 10, 11 and 12 April 1979 the Soyuz 33 spaceship, with Commander twice hero of the Soviet Union Nikolay Nikolayevich Rukavishnikov and the citizen of our country Lt Col Georgi Ivanov, BCP member and cosmonaut-pilot, on board, orbited the earth.

On this festive day we note with the most sincere gratitude that the new achievement of a Bulgarian cosmonaut was made possible by the selfless, fraternal assistance of the great Soviet Union. Now, as in the past, we relied once more on the reliable shoulder of our senior brother, we relied on the scientific-technical power of the country of the Great October Revolution, the country where mature socialism has been built, the country which is paving the road of mankind toward communism.

The tremendous strength of socialist internationalism was again confirmed on this occasion, as was the vital strength of the BCP's policy of our country's comprehensive drawing closer together with the great Soviet Union.

In the midst of our enemies, the enemies of communism, voices are being raised against this friendship and this drawing closer together. We reply to this slander with heads held high and say to them: Look at Bulgaria, look at its industry and agriculture, listen to its voice in space!

We have achieved all these successes thanks to our loyalty to proletarian and socialist internationalism, thanks to our loyalty to and friendship with the countries where real socialism exists, and above all, the Soviet Union.

The basic and main trend of our foreign policy is the constant strengthening of our fraternal alliance with the countries belonging to the socialist community and, in this connection, one of the main trends is the comprehensive cooperation and drawing closer together between the USSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Our state is building its mutual relations with the nonsocialist countries on the tested principles of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems.

The BCP Central Committee and the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria attach primary importance to their Balkan policy, to the policy of the development of cooperation and good neighborly relations with the Balkan states.

With its active and constructive policy our country is making an essential contribution to the consolidation of detente in the Balkans and to the strengthening of good neighborly relations and equal rights, to the broad mutually advantageous cooperation among peoples. As Comrade Todor Zhivkov has said: "This policy is a principled, consistent and unchanging policy. We are pursuing it relentlessly and with a deep awareness of our responsibilities."

Bulgaria has great international prestige. It is a favorite partner for many countries throughout the world. This is due to Bulgaria's peaceloving, consistent and principled policy, to its role in the fraternal socialist family, headed by the great Soviet Union, which is confidently marching forward.

Comrades,

On many occasions and from the rostrums of our highest party forums, Comrade Todor Zhivkov has expressed the sincere gratitude of the Bulgarian Communists, of our entire people to the CPSU and the Soviet people for the selfless assistance that these people have rendered us and continue to render us in all sectors of life.

Today, we again have an opportunity to ardently express our heartfelt gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium of the USSR, for the assistance they have given us in implementing the first space flight of a Bulgarian cosmonaut.

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee and on behalf of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, personally, I would again like to express gratitude to Comrade Lt Col Ivanov for his great deed and to Comrade Aleksandrov for his readiness to accomplish such a deed, and to wish them successes in their work, as well as ordinary, earthly, human happiness in their lives.

Long live the BCP--the tested leader of our industrious and heroic people!

Long live the CPSU, which is confidently leading the Soviet people toward communism!

Long live the life-giving Bulgarian-Soviet friendship. May it prosper and endure throughout the centuries!

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON TALKS WITH SOVIET CONTROL ORGAN

Conclusion of Talks

AU181124 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0930 GMT 18 May 79 AU

[Text] The meeting between the delegation of the USSR People's Control Committee and the leading executive staff of the Bulgarian People's and State Control Committee, as well as with the leading bodies of central control departments and specialized control organs in ministries and central administrative departments, closed today.

Aleksandr Shkolnikov, chairman of the USSR People's Control Committee and leader of the Soviet delegation, briefed his Bulgarian colleagues on the activities and the organizational and social role of control organs in the USSR and stressed the profoundly democratic character of the control organs work in the Soviet country. Krustyu Trichkov, chairman of the Committee on People's and State Control, addressed profound gratitude to the Soviet guests for the experiences shared.

Todorov Reception

AU181820 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 18 May 79 AU

[Excerpts] Stanko Todorov, Council of Ministers chairman, today received Aleksey Shkolnikov, chairman of the Soviet Committee for People's Control. During the cordial talk the tasks facing the control organs of the two fraternal countries at the present stage of development were discussed.

Soviet Departure

AU191835 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 19 May 79 AU

[Text] The delegation of the Soviet People's Control Committee led by Aleksey Shkolnikov, chairman of the committee, left Bulgaria today. During its 2-week visit to Bulgaria, the delegation visited a number of projects, exchanged experience with the leadership of the Committee for State and People's Control, with the okrug committees in Sofia and Blagoevgrad and also with some commissions for people's control.

DEFENSE MINISTER DZHUROV RETURNS FROM HUNGARY

AU191823 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 19 May 79 AU

[Text] Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, who has visited Hungary in connection with the Shield-79 war games of the Warsaw Pact member countries' armed forces which ended today, has left for home. At Ferihegy Airport he was cordially seen off by Soviet Marshal Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the joint armed forces of the Warsaw Pact member countries; Army Gen Anatoliy Gripkov, chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces; army Gen [as heard] Lajos Czinege, minister of defense of the Hungarian People's Republic and by other officials.

ROCA LED CUBAN PARLIMENTARY DELEGATION DEPARTS

AU201957 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 20 May 79 AU

[Text] On 20 May the Cuban parliamentary delegation led by Blas Roca, president of the Cuban National Assembly of the People's Power, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and Deputy chairman of the State Council, departed Bulgaria.

ZHIVKOV SENDS BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO ECUADORIAN CP SECRETARY

AU181637 Sofia BTA in English 1442 GMT 18 May 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, May 18 (BTA)--The first secretary of the CC the BCP, Mr Todor Zhivkov has sent a greetings telegram to the secretary general of the Communist Party of Ecuador, Mr. Pedro Antonio Saad, on the occasion of his 75th anniversary.

The telegram reads: "In your country you are known as a well-tested revolutionary figure of long standing, an ardent patriot and internationalist, first leader of the Communist Party of Ecuador. We know you also as a partisan of brotherhood between the communists of Bulgaria and Ecuador, of the friendship and cooperation between the peoples of Bulgaria and Ecuador.

"We hold in high esteem your contribution to the struggle against imperialism and reaction, for democracy and social progress, from the triumph of the great ideals of communism".

ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS SENT TO CHILEAN PEASANTS' PARTY

AU181632 Sofia BTA in English 1438 GMT 18 May 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, May 18 (BTA)--In connection with the 10th anniversary of the Movimento de Accion Popular Unitarian [MAPU] in Chile the CC of the BCP sent to the MAPU workers' and peasants' party in that country a greetings cable wishing it successes in the struggle for democracy in Chile, for the happiness of the Chilean people.

"Founded in the years of the democratic forces' struggle in Chile for victory in the presidential elections, your party became an important part of the Popular Unity Bloc and contributed to the successfull transfer into life of considerable socioeconomic changes by the government of President Salvador Allende", the message reads in part. "The MAPU workers' and peasants' party is now an indivisible part of the antifascist forces, who, rallied round the Popular Unity Bloc, wage a courageous struggle against the fascist dictatorship."

TALKS HELD WITH PORTUGUESE TRADE UNION

AU181814 Sofia BTA in English 1452 GMT 18 May 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, May 18 (BTA)--"I want to thank deeply your people and the Bulgarian trade unions for their solidarity with the working people of Portugal. The experience gained by us here will be of invaluable help in our struggle against capitalist exploitation and reaction, against the attempts to split up the TU movement, and for rallying the progressive forces in the country," said Mr Maria du Carmu Tavaris, head of the Portuguese TU delegation now on visit here, representing the General Confederation of the Portuguese Working People-Intersindical Nacional. The delegation arrived in Bulgaria on May 14.

At the final talks held here today between the Portuguese delegation and the delegation of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions satisfaction was expressed with the state of contacts and cooperation between the trade unions of the two countries and the prospects for their development.

The delegations stated that their views coincide and that possibilities exist for uniting their efforts to step up the international TU solidarity.

Dwelling on some international issues, they underlined their support to the struggle of the Vietnamese people, of the Arab people and the progressive forces in the Latin American countries.

Dwelling on the problems the international TU movement is facing at present, the representatives of the two delegations said that it is especially important now to consolidate unity and international solidarity of the working people and their trade unions in the struggle for peace and general and full disarmament. [paragraph continues]

They reaffirmed their readiness to take an active part in the preparations and running of the world TU conference on the socioeconomic aspects of disarmament. The Bulgarian trade unions and the Intersindical expressed readiness to help convene successfully the [words indistinct] European TU conference. The two delegations underlined the importance of the World Congress of Trade Unions as a new phase in the development of the international TU movement.

The programme of deepening and promotion of bilateral relations and cooperation between the two TU organizations, adopted today, features concrete initiatives for exchange of experience, for rendering help in the training of TU cadres and exchange of information on different problems. Possibilities will be [words indistinct] to step up the exchange of [words indistinct].

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON DOYNOV VISIT TO JAPAN

Press Conference

AU191515 Sofia BTA in English 0830 GMT 19 May 79 AU

[Text] Tokyo, May 19 (BTA)--"Bulgaro-Japanese relations were put on an still more solid basis by last year's visit of Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, to Japan, a basis on which they can develop adequately in all spheres of life", said Mr Ognyan Doynov, head of the Bulgarian economic delegation in Japan, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, at a news conference here.

The news conference took place at Keidanren (Federation of Economic Organizations) on the eve of the delegation's departure.

Mr Doynov spoke on Bulgaria's trade relations with the world and especially on her economic contacts with Japan of late.

He assessed positively the (?outcome) of the delegation's visit and pointed out that they met a good response on the part of the Japanese business circles.

Mr Doynov also said that on May 22nd and 23rd the 5th session of the Bulgaro-Japanese Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation will open in Sofia, parallel with the opening of the new Japanese hotel in the Bulgarian capital.

During their 10-day stay in Japan the members of the Bulgarian delegation and their leader were received by Japan's prime minister, Mr Masayoshi Ohira, met various ministers, including Mr Sunaó Sonoda, minister of foreign affairs, and prominent business figures, including Mr Toshio Doko, Keidanren president. The delegation also visited a number of projects and sites which could be of interest to Bulgaria.

Return of Delegation

AU191916 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 19 May 79 AU

[Text] The Bulgarian economic delegation led by Ognyan Doynov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, has returned home from Japan. The delegation had meetings and talks with high-ranking Japanese leaders and representatives of business circles on expanding economic and trade relations as well as cooperation between Bulgaria and Japan.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES TELEGRAM FROM HELMUT SCHMIDT

AU181822 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1530 GMT 18 May 79 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, has received a telegram from Helmut Schmidt, FRG chancellor, expressing sincere gratitude for the cordial hospitality which the Bulgarian Government and the Bulgarian people accorded to him and to those accompanying him during their recent visit to Bulgaria.

"The talks held between us and also between our delegations," the telegram emphasizes, "have contributed, regarding the bilateral part of these talks, to achieving advances in the present good relations between our two countries."

"Our exchange of views on international issues was an extensive and intensive one and was characterized to the highest extent by mutual understanding."

"In conclusion, FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt expressed confidence that this successful visit would give a lasting impetus to the futher cooperation between Bulgaria and the FRG in all spheres, an additional basis for which is the jointly signed declaration.

ECONOMIC DELEGATION VISITS WEST GERMANY

AU181913 Sofia BTA in English 1838 GMT 18 May 79 AU

[Text] Bonn, May 18 (BTA)--A Bulgarian Government economic delegation, led by Mr Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade, visited the FRG from May 16 to 18.

The delegation was received by Mr. Otto Lambsdorff, minister of economics, and Mr Josef Ertl, minister of agriculture and forestry. Concrete possibilities for assistance and encouragement of the progress of bilateral trade and economic relations were discussed, as well as industrial joint production and joint cooperation in third countries.

At the meetings with representatives of the business circles the actual possibilities for expansion of trade and activation of the economic cooperation were considered. Special attention was paid to the development and use of new promising forms of production and trade cooperation. The FRG business circles evinced strong interest in developing joint productions in Bulgaria.

EXPANSION OF BUSINESS CONTACTS WITH BELGIUM EXPECTED

AU181912 Sofia BTA in English 1833 GMT 18 May 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, May 18 (BTA)--A Belgian economic delegation, led by Mr Jean Ruette, chairman of the Committee for Bulgaria with the Belgian Department for Foreign Trade, came to Bulgaria on a six-day visit on the initiative of the Belgian Department for foreign trade.

"I think that due to our talks here Bulgaro-Belgian economic relations will expand considerably. This meeting enabled us to find jointly the correct way for future bilateral cooperation in trade and industry. In my opinion, the most promising forms corresponding to the economic possibilities of the two countries are cooperation on third markets and eventual investments in Bulgaria. These investments are intended to meet not only the demands of the Belgian and the Bulgarian market in cettain products, but also to provide ample quantities for export in other countries," said Mr Jean Ruette at today's plenary session.

Mr Petur Ignatov, deputy-chairman of the Bulgarian Chamber of Trade and Industry, spoke of the necessity of removing some obstacles impeding the progress of bilateral business contacts.

Representatives of 23 companies, 2 big Belgian banks, the Fabrimetal-Federation of the Belgian metalworking, engineering and electrical engineering industries, as well as of the Union of the Belgian Chemical Industry are included in the 32-member Belgian economic delegation.

The delegation will leave the country tomorrow.

ZHIVKOV INAUGURATES 'PHILASERDICA-79' EXHIBITION IN SOFIA

AU181136 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0930 GMT 18 May 79 AU

[Summary] "Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, inaugurated the World Philaserdica Exhibition, Philaserdica-79, at Sofia's Universiada Hall this morning.

Among those present were Comrades Pencho Kubadinski and Georgi Yordanov.

"Amid stormy applause by the audience, Comrade Todor Zhivkov cut the three-colored ribbon and declared Philaserdica-79 open."

DECREE ON ENERGY USE ISSUED, GASOLINE PRICES RAISED.

AU201853 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 20 May 79 AU

[Text] On 16 May 1979 the Bulgarian Council of Ministers again reviewed the issue of utilizing energy and fuels in Bulgaria and adopted a decree on the matter.

The decree envisages comprehensive measures for securing maximum saving and proper utilization of energy and fuels in the national economy by [words indistinct] and private vehicles.

The decree introduces a broad system of practical and other measures, including the introduction of norms for securing very strict regulation in all economic organizations and plants.

New (?criteria) are introduced for supplying the population with energy and fuels. They will guarantee normal use and preserve the retail prices of energy, electricity and coal.

The practical measures (?include) the following steps: The retail prices of gasoline for private vehicles is increased; the traffic of private vehicles on Saturday and Sunday is regulated, the regulations to be announced by the organs of the KAT [committee on automobile transportation].

The measures which were noted aim at fully implementing the national plan on saving energy and will facilitate the increase of the national income.

The Council of Ministers expects the public organizations to develop broad activity to clarify and explain the measures, and to implement the measures on saving energy and fuels in every plant, organization and house.

The Council of Ministers expresses confidence that the workers and the specialists of the economic plants and organizations will turn the task of preserving energy into an all-people cause, and will develop new possibilities for really decreasing the waste of fuels and energy and increasing the economy's effectiveness and [words indistinct].

ZHIVKOV ATTENDS THEATER PERFORMANCE 20 MAY

AU201953 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 20 May 79 AU

[Summary] "The regional festival of Sofia's theaters opened at the Army Theater in Sofia on 20 May." The festival will be another manifestation of Bulgaria's culture and will be devoted to the 35th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria and the 1,300th anniversary of the founding of the Bulgarian state.

"The festive opening was attended by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee Politburo first secretary and chairman of the State Council."

New Bulgarian dramatic works will be shown during the festival.

STATE GAZETTE CARRIES DECREE ON WORKING HOURS

AU171244 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 15 May 79 p 6 AU

[Text] Today's issue of the STATE GAZETTE has published a decree issued by the Council of Ministers introducing a shorter workday and free catering in some production enterprises and supplementing the instruction on additional labor remunerations for hardship and other specific labor conditions (STATE GAZETTE issues number 19 and 96 of 1977).

BRIEFS

VIETNAMESE YOUTH DELEGATION'S DEPARTURE--The Vietnamese Young Communist League's delegation led by Dang Quoc Bao, first secretary of the League Central Committee, left Bulgaria today. At Sofia airport the delegation was seen off by Georgi Tanev, first secretary of the Dimitrov Komsomol Central Committee. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1530 GMT 16 May 79 AU]

DYULGEROV AT CELEBRATION--A celebration marking the 60th anniversary of the Bulgarian Young Communist Union's founding was held in Sofia today. Petur Dyulgerov, BCP Central Committee secretary, attended the celebration. Georgi Tanev, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, read a report. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 16 May 79 AU]

MIKHAYLOV'S ACTIVITIES--The May Literary Days Sofia 79, the week devoted to the Bulgarian books and the holiday of books, have been opened in Sofia. Stoyan Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee secretary; Lyubomir Pavlov, chief of the Art and Culture Department at the BCP Central Committee; Petur Mezhdurechki, chairman of the Sofia City People's Council Executive Committee, and others attended a celebration which was organized on this occasion in Sofia. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 16 May 79 AU]

CTK REPORTS TO KOSYGIN TO VISIT IN 'COMING DAYS'

LD182002 Prague CTK in English 1812 GMT 18 May 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Soviet Communist Party Politburo member and Council of Ministers Chairman Aleksey Kosygin will arrive in Czechoslovakia for a friendly visit in the coming days, at the invitation of the Communist Party Presidium and the Government of Czechoslovakia.

SIMON, SOVIET DEPUTY PREMIER BEGIN TALKS ON NUCLEAR ENERGY

LD182132 Prague CTK in English 1822 GMT 18 May 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Czechoslovak and Soviet deputy premiers Josef Simon and Vladimir Novikov started talks here today on cooperation in production of nuclear energy equipment and construction of nuclear power plants.

Deputy Premier Novikov arrived here earlier today.

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM MOSCOW CEMA MEETING

LD182346 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 18 May 79 LD

[Text] The Czechoslovak delegation returned to Prague today from the session of the CEMA Executive Committee in Moscow. It was headed by Rudolf Rohlicek, deputy federal premier and permanent representative of Czechoslovakia in CEMA.

CUBAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN PRAGUE

LD202224 Prague CTK in English 1941 GMT 20 May 79 LD

[Text] Prague--A delegation of the Cuban National Assembly of People's Power, headed by its chairman, Blas Roca, flew in here today on an official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia at the invitation of Federal Assembly Chairman Alios Indra, who came to meet the delegation at the airport.

INDRA RECEIVES POLISH SEJM DELEGATION

LD197135 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 18 May 79 LD

[Text] Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly, today received in Prague a study delegation of the Commission for Health and Physical Culture of the Polish Sejm headed by its chairman, Henryk Rafalski. He briefed the Polish deputies on the currect results in building a socialist society in Czechoslovakia and about our working people's initiative aimed at fulfilling the tasks of the sixth 5-year plan.

KABRHELOVA RECEIVES VIETNAMESE WOMEN'S DELEGATION

LD182312 Prague CTK in English 1900 GMT 18 May 79 LD

[Text] Prague--The visiting delegation of Vietnamese women, led by Chairman of the Vietnam Women's Union Ha Thi Que, was received here today by Marie Kabrhelova, member of the Communist Party Central Committee Secretariat and chairman of the Union of Czechoslovak Women.

The head of the Vietnamese delegation thanked the union for the material and financial help given to Vietnam after the recent Chinese aggression.

PAPER REPORTS ON TALKS BETWEEN CPCZ, DANISH CP IN COPENHAGEN

AU172012 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 15 May 79 p 1 AU

[CTK Copenhagen/Prague dispatch: "The CPCZ Delegation Has Returned Home From Denmark; The Wish To Deepen Mutual Relations"]

[Excerpt] At the conclusion of their negotiations the CPCZ delegation and the delegation of the Danish Communist Party Central Committee issued a joint communique, according to which the representatives of the two fraternal parties had exchanged opinions on current developments in the world and the further development of the communist and workers movement and on matters of mutual cooperation. They stated that significant progress has been achieved in the peoples' fight for averting the danger of war and for peace and international security and that this is primarily due to the peace policy of the USSR and other socialist countries, the communist and workers parties and all other progressive and peace forces.

The two parties expressed the resolve to consistently fight against the operations of imperialist and other reactionary circles, which are evoking the danger of further armament. They confirmed that they will support in every way the concrete steps aimed at ending feverish armament and achieving a general and complete disarmament.

The representatives of the two parties resolutely condemned the PRC's armed aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. They also dealt with the situation in the Middle East and they condemned the separate treaty between Israel and Egypt. They expressed solidarity with and active support for the peoples fighting for independence, national and social liberation and social progress. In the negotiations both delegations devoted great attention to the development of their parties and countries. The CPCZ delegation again confirmed the growing influence and authority of the Danish Communist Party and highly evaluated the results that are being achieved by the party in fulfilling the tasks set by its 25th congress.

The Danish Communist Party highly evaluated the successes achieved in the CSSR under the CPCZ's leadership in the political, economic, ideological and cultural spheres while comprehensively expanding socialist democracy.

The representatives of both parties expressed the wish to further strengthen and deepen the traditional friendly ties and cooperation between the CPCZ and the Danish Communist Party on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and to promote the further consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the entire international communist and workers movement, the communique states.

The CPCZ representatives have invited a delegation of the Danish Communist Party to visit the CSSR. The invitation was gratefully accepted.

KAPEK-LED CPCZ DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MONGOLIA

LD190140 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 18 May 79 LD

[Text] A delegation of the Prague city CPCZ Committee headed by Antonin Kapek, its chief secretary, arrived in Ulaanbaatar from Moscow today. Shortly after their arrival, the delegation was received by Bat-ochiryn Altangerel, first secretary of the Ulaanbaatar city committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party.

Visits Tanning Factory

LD192050 Prague CTK in English 1804 GMT 19 May 79 LD

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 19.05.79, CTK--The visiting delegation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party city committee in Prague, headed by Party Presidium Member and the committee's chief secretary Antonin Kapek, saw today a tanning factory in Ulaanbaatar part of which has been built with Czechoslovak assistance.

The delegation saw several sections of the plant which exports 80 percent of its output to socialist countries.

The Czechoslovak communists later went to the Ondorhangay region southwest of here.

KAREL HOFFMAN RECEIVES GHANA TRADE UNION DELEGATION

LD190220 Prague CTK in English 1736 GMT 18 May 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Chairman of the Central Council of Czechoslovak Trade Unions Karel Hoffmann received here today a delegation of Ghanaian trade unions, headed by chairman of the Trades Union Congress and of the General Agricultural Workers' Union Edward Amoah.

They discussed the tasks of the trade union movements in their countries as well as possibilities of further cooperation.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON UN NAMIBIA COUNCIL MISSION VISIT

LD160704 Prague CTK in English 1717 GMT 15 May 79 LD

[Text] Prague--"The Czechoslovak Government unreservedly recognizes and fully supports the role of the UN Council for Namibia as the only legal administering authority for Namibia," says a communique issued here today on a visit to Czechoslovakia on May 12-15 of a mission of consultation of the UN Council for Namibia.

The Czechoslovak Government and the mission reiterated their full support for the sole and authentic representative of the Nambian people, the South-west Africa People's Organization (SWAPO).

The communique says that the "situation in Namibia has been further aggravated and racial confrontation in this part of the world has increased because of the assistance which some Western countries have been extending to South Africa, enabling it to maintain and tighten up its stranglehold on Namibia and to commit acts of wanton aggression against the neighbouring independent African countries of Angola, Botswana, Mozambique and Zambia".

"The mission of the UN Council for Namibia expresses its deep appreciation for the firm and consistent stand of the Government of Czechoslovakia supporting the struggle of SWAPO and all the efforts of the UN Council for Namibia to bring about the independence of Namibia," the communique says.

BRATISLAVA PRAVDA ACCUSES U.S. OF 'ARMTWISTING' TURKEY

AU172023 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 16 May 79 p 7 AU

[Dusan Tropp commentary in the column "Foreign-Political Note": "The Tactics of Arm-Twisting"]

[Text] Yesterday we wrote about the Pentagon's efforts to draw the countries lying in the Mediterranean area into the trough of its strategic interests. Another proof of the activation of American hawks is the visit of U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Christopher to Turkey, which was concluded a few days ago. According to the opinion of local observers, the tenor of this visit was to exert further Washington pressure on Ankara.

In fact, Christopher arrived in Turkey primarily to force the government there to activate Turkey's role in NATO's southern wing and simultaneously to get it to agree to a prolongation of the agreement on U.S. military bases on Turkish territory.

In the course of the talks the American representative did not spare compliments to Turkey. He stressed its significance in NATO, above all as an important NATO stronghold which "controls the routes from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean and is situated in the vicinity of the conflict area in the Middle East." Simultaneously, in order to attune the Turkish representatives to the policy which Washington desires, Christopher pointed out, with a certain amount of cynicism, Turkey's economic position, which is obviously aggravated under the influence of the crisis of world capitalist production. However, he also prompously declared that the United States and the FRG are "showing initiative" in the implementation of the international program of assisting Turkey to the tune of $1 billion, on the condition that Turkey dance to the tune played by the West.

Christopher constantly stressed that "Turkey cannot cope economically if the United States does not grant it financial assistance to the tune of $150 million; but he did not forget to add that Ankara's demand for the extension of its previous indebtedness is being discussed in Washington."

Thus it is obvious what the United States is concerned with. In this connection the American periodical MIDDLE EAST, which is published in London, remarked that as long as the Turkish Prime Minister Ecevit does not accept the conditions of the International Monetary Fund, the Western countries will not contribute to the Turkish exchequer.

This armtwisting tactic evokes considerable concern among Turkish political circles. The chairman of the Turkish Senate's Foreign Commission, Muliaim, declared that in the light of recent events the time has come to seriously reevaluate Turkish-American relations. This has been partially manifested already during the talks, in which the delegations did not find a common language.

LE MONDE: CHARTER 77 SPOKESMAN'S AUSTRIAN ATTORNEY DENIED VISA

LD140917 Paris LE MONDE in French 10 May 79 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "Authorities Refuse Visa to Charter 77 Spokesman Sabata's Austrian Lawyer"]

[Text] Charter 77 spokesman Jaroslav Sabata is to appear before a Prague court again Thursday 10 May. Sentenced to 9 months' imprisonment 11 January for having "insulted official agents" during an attempted meeting between Czechoslovak and Polish dissidents on the border between the two countries, the former Brno communist leader is likely to lose the 18-month remission which he was granted in 1976 before the end of a previous sentence of 6.5 years imprisonment.

Our Vienna correspondent informs us that the Czechoslovak authorities have refused to grant a visa to the Austrian lawyer Bruno Eigner appointed by Amnesty International to defend Mr Sabata. He will be defended only by Mr Danis, who will moreover be expelled from the Prague bar 30 June because of his pleas on behalf of dissidents.

In a letter to the delegates of the 23d PCF Congress, which opens in Saint-Ouen this Wednesday, Charter 77 drew the French communists' attention to the cases of Mr Sabata, journalist Jiri Lederer, former communist leader Ladislav Lis and Mr Danis. Pointing out that "the PCF has stated on several occasions that it shares the view that socialism and freedom are indivisible" the charter calls on the PCF to "take a stance against the illegal reprisals being taken against advocates of free thought in Czechoslovakia and to declare its solidarity with the four persecuted people."

PRAGUE CORRESPONDENT DISCUSSES IMPORTANCE OF MANAGEMENT WORK

LD180940 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 17 May 79 LD

[Jan Stajner report]

[Text] The economic principle that there is no time for rest because the plan is merciless is being confirmed more than ever this year. Since the beginning of the year we have had to makeup for relatively large production shortcomings caused by the January shortages of fuel and energy. For this reason, in the first 2 months of the year as many as 75 percent of our industrial enterprises did not fulfill their planned tasks.

However, the new first-quarter statistics are much better. An increasing number of enterprises have already eliminated the shortcomings and are now smoothly fulfilling their plans--about half of the total number of enterprises. Naturally, this development is also contributing to the gradual lowering of the total production loss which has dropped to one-half of the original volume and which now represents less than 2 days' production. However, the lowering of production losses could have been even faster if maximum attention had been paid to high management standards. The point is that these standards significantly influence the utilization of machinery, working time, the efficient delivery of materials, the manning of certain work shifts and others. It is precisely here that we must make large improvements.

Let us, for example, take the fact that in March production could have utilized almost one-third of a billion more kilowatt hours than it actually used. This clearly indicates shortcomings in the utilization of machinery, working time, and in the organization of labor in general. There is another factor that is closely connected with the quality of management work: From January through April, construction workers commissioned 3,500 apartments fewer than in the same period of 1978. References to bad weather will not excuse this deficiency since the final construction steps in blocks of apartments do not depend largely on the weather.

The fundamental prerequisite for making up for production losses and for the smooth and steady fulfillment of the plan rests therefore with a high quality of management work carried out by the leading economic workers at all levels of the national economy. It was precisely the tough January days when we were securing fuel and energy in very difficult conditions that showed that the majority of managers are able to react and decide quickly and efficiently, such as when engineers worked very efficiently in supplying miners with the necessary technology and spare parts. The task now is to work in the same manner and to avoid old habits which may be familiar but do not lead toward the desired goal.

GIEREK ENDS TALKS WITH HONECKER, LEAVES FOR HOME

LD181556 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1444 GMT 18 May 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, successfully concluded their talks today in the presence of other officials from both parties and states. The talks, which began on Thursday and which took place in a fraternal and cordial atmosphere, confirmed complete unanimity on all questions discussed. The results of the meeting of the leading representatives of the SED and the PZPR and of the GDR and Poland are contained in a communique.

After the successful conclusion of the talks, the distinguished visitor and the dignitaries accompanying him left for home. Edward Gierek and members of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo Edward Babiuch and Jan Szydlak were given a cordial send-off at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by Erich Honecker; Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and premier; Guenter Mittage, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Werner Jarowinskiy, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; and other public figures. Jerzy Gawrysiak, the Polish ambassador to the GDR, was also present.

REPORTS ON TRADE COUNCIL SESSIONS IN WASHINGTON

LD182132 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1558 GMT 18 May 79 LD

[Text] Washington--The GDR-U.S. and U.S.-GDR trade and economic councils held their third joint meeting on Thursday and Friday in Washington. The GDR delegation was led by State Secretary Gerhard Beil, member of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the GDR-U.S. Trade and Economic Council. The American delegation was led by Jerome Ottmar, president of AMTEL Inc and chairman of the U.S.-GDR Trade and Economic Council. Also present at the meeting was the GDR Ambassador to the United States, Dr Horst Grunert.

A joint communique was issued which stated that since the second joint meeting was held, good results have been achieved, especially in the establishment of long-term contractual relations in the areas of license trade and participation in the international fairs held in both countries. Both sides reaffirmed their intention to expand the exchange of goods and licenses on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, to deepen scientific-technological cooperation, to cooperate more intensively in the realization of industrial projects, and to work to eliminate existing obstacles to trade.

At the end of the meeting and the discussions of the subcommittees the chairman of the two bodies signed a joint working program for 1979-1980 in which it was agreed to promote the development of bilateral exports of products of the machine-building, electrotechnical electronics, precision instrument, chemical and basic materials industries; consumer goods; foodstuffs; and fodders. They also agreed to stimulate scientific-technological cooperation and the exchange of delegations.

Several important agreements with U.S. concerns were signed in Washington Thursday. On the same day State Secretary Beil had a meeting with Jonathan B. Bingham, member of the House of Representatives, at which they exchanged views on the future development of bilateral relations, most particularly the normalization and development of joint trade.

Dr Beil also had a discussion with the chairman of the board of the Chase-Manhatta.. Bank, David Rockefeller, on the further expansion of relations in the economic and scientific-technological field.

At a joint press conference at the end of the meeting, journalists of influential U.S. press, television organizations and agencies took advantage of the opportunity to learn about the state of and prospects for economic relations between the two countries. State Secretary Gerhard Beil noted that the results of cooperation have so far proved the correctness of establishing of the two trade and economic councils.

He pointed out that despite these good results the volume of GDR-U.S. foreign trade could be far greater if the relevant prerequisites--such as the granting of most-favored-nation status for GDR exports and the conclusion of a long-term GDR-U.S. trade agreement were met. He said that the GDR had repeatedly expressed the wish to develop trade relations with the United States on the basis of equality and mutual advantage and in the spirit of the principle of peaceful coexistence.

The chairman of the U.S.-GDR trade and economic council, Jerome Ottmar, stated that the formation of the U.S.-GDR trade and economic council had made a decisive contribution to the development of economic relations with the GDR. He expressed the interest of American business circles in further developing these relations.

AXEN HOLDS TALKS WITH LEBANESE COMMUNIST

LD190200 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1439 GMT 18 May 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The views of the SED and the Lebanese Communist Party coincide on all questions of international policy and in the assessment of the position of the world communist movement. This emerged from a discussion which SED Politburo member Hermann Axen had when he received Georges Hawi, deputy secretary general of the Lebanese Communist Party Central Committee, on Friday.

The two sides concurred in the view that the threats to peace and security in the Middle East are increasing as a result of imperialist attempts to force on that region a settlement which runs counter to the interests of the Arab people, in particular the Palestinian people.

Hermann Axen reaffirmed the GDR's consistent support for respect for the national independence and unity of the Republic of Lebanon. The GDR supports all forces which are trying to reach a comprehensive and peaceful solution to the Middle East conflict, he said.

Georges Hawi, who is now in the GDR at the head of a delegation of his party, paid tribute to the GDR's policy of peace and expressed his thanks for the solidarity shown to the progressive Lebanese forces in the fight against imperialism, Zionism and reaction.

REPORTAGE ON TISCH-LED FDGB DELEGATION IN ALGERIA

Arrival in Algiers

LD182256 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1853 GMT 18 May 79 LD

[Excerpt] Algiers--A delegation of the FDGB Executive today arrived in Algiers for a visit of several days at the invitation of the leadership of the General Union of Algerian Workers. The delegation is headed by Harry Tisch, member of the SED Politburo and chairman of the FDGB Executive.

Report on Talks

LD191640 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1410 GMT 19 May 79 LD

[Text] Algiers--Official talks between delegations of the FDGB Executive and the General Union of Algerian Workers [UGTA] began in Algiers today.

The FDGB delegation is led by Harry Tisch, SED Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of FDGB National Executive the Algerian delegation is headed by Abdallah Demene Debbih, member of the National Liberation Front and UGTA Central Committee secretary general. Dr Karl-Heinz Vesper, GDR ambassador to Algeria, also took part in the meeting. The trade unionists exchanged information about the present work of their federations, their international activity and positions in the struggle against imperialism, for detente and the consolidation of peace. There was agreement on the problems discussed.

Chadli Benjedid Meeting

LD200525 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1749 GMT 19 May 79 LD

[Text] Algiers--Harry Tisch, chairman of the National Executive Committee of the FDGB, was received for a talk on Saturday in Algiers by Col Chadli Bendjedid, president of Algeria and secretary general of the National Liberation Front. Harry Tisch conveyed to President Chadli Bendjedid a personal message from the chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker.

President Chadli Bendjedid praised the close, fruitful cooperation between Algeria and the GDR in the political, economic and cultural spheres. Harry Tisch briefed him on the achievements of the GDR working people in implementing the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress in preparation for the 30th anniversary of the founding of the GDR. He gave the assurance that Algeria and its political leaders can continue to count on the GDR's solidarity in the realization of the tasks laid down in the national charter and in the decisions of the Fourth National Liberation Front Congress.

HONECKER CONGRATULATES PCF'S MARCHAIS ON REELECTION

LD150200 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1113 GMT 14 May 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, has sent cordial congratulations to Georges Marchais on his reelection as secretary general of the PCF. In the telegram, Erich Honecker wished Georges Marchais, on behalf of the SED Central Committee and all communists in the GDR, "strength and success... in his responsible work in the interests of the French working people and for the further strengthening of the PCF in the struggle for the preservation of peace and for democracy and socialism.

ADN REPORTS HENG SAMRIN LETTER OF THANKS TO GDR

LD190150 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1744 GMT 18 May 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--"The people of Kampuchea have always received valuable help and support, both in the past during its liberation struggle and at present in its struggle for national defense and national reconstruction, from the fraternal GDR people."

This statement is made by Heng Samrin, chairman of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS] and of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council, in a letter of thanks for the congratulations on his country's national holiday. The letter, which was published in Berlin on Friday, also says: "In the consistent foreign policy of peace, independence, friendship and nonalinement of the KNUFNS and the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council, the People's Republic of Kampuchea is determined to strengthen its solidarity, friendship and many-sided cooperation with the GDR for the benefit of both our peoples and in the interests of peace, national independence, democracy and socialism in the world."

ADN: CROSS-BORDER WHITSUN TRAFFIC CONTINUING AS AGREED

ID191052 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0943 GMT 19 May 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--ADN has learned from a competent source that reports disseminated by Western mass media in connection with the entry of inhabitants of West Berlin into the capital of the GDR during Whitsun are gross lies. Visitors' traffic is proceeding in contrast with these reports in accordance with the signed agreements. This is supported by the fact that as of 18 May 1979 77,326 applications made by inhabitants of West Berlin and the FRG for entry at Whitsun have already been granted.

ADDITIONAL REPORTAGE ON LOCAL ELECTIONS

Leaders' Dialogs With Voters

ID182137 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1437 GMT 18 May 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The trustful dialogs which members of the SED party leadership and state officials, deputies and candidates, are holding with voters were continued in GDR towns and villages on Friday. Election talks with working people were held by SED Central Committee Politburo members Friedrich Ebert, chairman of the GDR election commission, in Postdam; by Kurt Hager, Central Committee secretary, in Gera Bezirk; by Erich Mueckenberger in Schwerin Bezirk; by Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber, in Halle-Neustadt; and by Guenther Kleiber, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, in Freitag, (Dresden Bezirk) while Vice Premier Dr Hans Reichelt visited Kyritz (Potsdam Bezirk).

More on Leaders' Meetings

ID182158 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1817 GMT 18 May 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Two days before the local GDR elections everything has been done to insure that they run smoothly. This was announced by the chairman of the GDR Election Commission, SED Politburo Member Friedrich Ebert, at a meeting with voters in Potsdam.

Fitting preparations for this important political event have been made by the working people in all parts of the country, most particularly through outstanding performance at work. The competition initiatives which have been undertaken everywhere in preparation for the elections and for the coming 30th anniversary of the GDR in October are an impressive manifestation of loyalty to SED policy and to the candidates of the National Front, Ebert said.

During talks with voters in Halle-Neustadt, which was built only 15 years ago, SED Politburo member and GDR People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann described the construction of Halle-Neustadt as an expression of the purposeful policy for the benefit of the working people. The low average age of the 94,000 inhabitants--26 years--is a reflection of the successful social policy. For every child there is a place in child care centers.

Millions of GDR citizens who are entitled to vote can show their support in the local elections for the continuation of a policy which has brought great benefit to each individual and to society, particularly in the period since the last elections. This was noted by SED Politburo member Kurt Hager at countless meetings with workers, scientists and students in Gera Bezirk. "It is the policy of peace, well-being, full employment and security in the social sphere, which was decided on by the Eighth and Ninth SED Congresses--a policy which is approved by all the parties and social forces united in the National Front and which are implemented with great initiative by the working people of our country."

Impressive results in the consistently implemented economic and social policy also make the forthcoming voting easy for the working people of Schwerin Bezirk. In meetings with votens in Agadebusch SED Politburo member Erich Mueckenberger was able to see for himself how the increased performance at work shows itself to be worthwhile through the social improvements it brings for everyone. One in three inhabitants lives in a new apartment with low rents subsidised by the state, and many in newly built homes of their own.

Report on Leaders Voting

LD210836 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1013 GMT 20 May 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, cast his vote this morning at polling station No 19 of Berlin-Niederschoenhausen. Members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber, and Friedrich Ebert, chairman of the GDR election commission, went to the same polling station, where candiates for the Berlin-Pankow Borough are being elected. The officials were presented with flowers by Young Pioneers outside the polling station.

Report on Voting

LD202338 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2136 GMT 20 May 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--"In today's election the GDR citizens have made a decision of high political significance." This was stated on GDR television Sunday evening by Friedrich Ebert, chairman of the GDR Election Commission. "The provisionally ascertained result of the elections for the borough assemblies of Berlin, the GDR capital, the kreise assemblies, the municipal assemblies and borough and local authority assemblies is, so to speak, unanimous evidence of the GDR voters' confidence in the National Front candidates. It is a powerful pledge by citizens of different origin, ideology and religion to our socialist state."

Ebert continued: "The provisional result of the elections for the Berlin borough assemblies, the kreise assemblies and the municipal assemblies of the city districts is as follows:

Some 12,332,242 citizens were entitled to vote and 12,119,641 votes were cast. This constitutes a turnout of 98.28 percent.

The number of invalid votes was 3,717--this is 0.03 percent.

The number of valid votes was 12,115,924--this is 99.97 percent.

Some 12,094,695 valid votes were cast in favor of the GDR National Front's election proposal. This is 99.82 percent

Some 21,229 votes were cast against the election proposal. This is 0.18 percent.

Some 27,168 deputies of the Berlin, the GDR capital's, borough assemblies, the kreise and municipal assemblies of city districts were elected. In addition, 8,103 reserve candidates were elected.

The declaration continues: "Millions of citizens thus affirmed with their vote that they are ready and willing to cooperate actively and with ingenuity in further shaping the advanced socialist society, in implementing the policy of the SED based on the people's well-being which all parties and organizations united in the National Front have adopted as their own.

Today's municipal elections, which represent an important high-point in the preparations for the GDR's 30th anniversary, have impressively recorded before all the world the fact that the citizens of our country stand uniformly and in solidarity behind their state which guarantees them protection, social security and personal well-being."

DPA on Criticisms During Campaigns

ID191741 Hamburg DPA in German 1550 GMT 19 May 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The GDR population has voiced some criticism about the election campaigns which preceded Sunday's local elections. The population's displeasure is directed above all against the "rosy past records" mentioned in the campaigns by public officials and media which virtually speak of nothing but "successes," Information Bureau West (IWE) said. In contrast, grievances and problems were mentioned either only briefly or were altogether disregarded.

In the opinion of DER NEU WEG the eastern-CDU paper published in Halle and Magdeburg, the GDR could do "very well without purposive rejoicing" during the elections. It was "not being overlooked or concealed" that shortcomings still existed, the paper wrote. It was, however, no secret "that even with the best will in the world not all problems could be solved at present."

UNSCRUPULOUS HOUSING MANIPULATORS SENTENCED

AU172035 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 May 79 p 8 AU

[Guenter Fleischmann report on graft in the Dessau housing administration]

[Summary] On May 11 the Dessau Kreis Court sentenced five persons for illegal dealings in new apartments to prison terms ranging from 6 months to 5 years, and to fines ranging from M2,000 to M50,000. The defendants were found guilty of having demanded and received bribes for the unlawful assignment of new apartments, or of having aided and abetted such crimes.

A key role in these manipulations was played by Ruth H., an official in charge of assigning apartments in the Dessau Housing Area III--her case is to be tried separately, as she was ill at the time of last week's trial.

She was supposed to assign new apartments to citizens whose houses were to be demolished, but in many cases she instead assigned them apartments in old houses, using the new apartments earmarked for them for her shady deals. Her closest associate in these manipulations was car mechanic Hans St.--sentenced to 5 years imprisonment and a M50,000 fine for aiding and abetting corruption in 13 cases--who worked in a volunteer capacity as an assistant housing officer. He handled the financial end of the transactions and passed on the bribes to Ruth H. after deducting his share, which amounted to a total of approximately M20,000. The bribes ranged from M1000 to M5,300 and were constantly increasing. In some cases, Hans St. enlisted the aid of the other defendants, who found him new clients. Among those who paid bribes to obtain new apartments were some who wanted to trade these apartments for a house, as well as persons who already had good apartments. Ruth H.'s criminal manipulations included false entries in forms such as names of nonexistent children and the faking of documents about the occupancy of housing space.

The prosecutor stressed in court that the defendants had abused in the worst possible manner the achievements of the working people for personal gain. In the housing sector every single decision must be responsibly prepared, implemented and controlled, he said, adding that in this respect there were some shortcomings in the Dessau Housing Administration that were unscrupulously taken advantage of by the defendants. The prosecutor emphatically demanded that the city council take appropriate measures to fully restore socialist legality that was violated in its sphere of responsibility.

DPA CITES KURT HAGER LETTER ON HAVEMANN HOUSE ARREST

LD181800 Hamburg DPA in German 1246 GMT 18 May 79 LD

[Excerpts] East Berlin--For the first time, a high-ranking SED official has publicly stated the reason for the former house arrest of GDR dissident Havemann. Writing in the latest issue of the GDR journal WELTBUHNE, Politburo member Kurt Hager, who is responsible for the SED's cultural policy, says that the Fuerstenwalde District Court, in accordance with the decree on residential restrictions had, on 26 November 1976, restricted Havemann's movements to his house and its grounds at Gruenheide because Havemann had persisted in slandering the GDR by publishing articles and interviews in the Western press.

"Thanks to the forbearance of the legal authorities," Havemann had nonetheless been able to maintain contact with friends and relatives in the GDR. The personal freedom of his wife and child had not been restricted "at any time."

Hager's article is published in the form of a letter replying to GDR writer Joachim Seyprel, who had written to FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU condemning the oppressive measures taken against Havemann. Hager accuses Havemann of having made increasingly sharp attacks on the GDR's socialist political and social system.

BRIEFS

LEBANESE PREMIER RECEIVES ENVOY--ADN, On Friday [4 May] Lebanese Premier Salim al-Huss received GDR Ambassador in Lebanon Achim Reicharot for cordial talks. Salim al-Huss appreciated that the GDR endorses a peaceful solution of the Lebanon problem on the basis of preserving the unity, sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the country. He expressed the hope that the Lebanese state would assert its legitimate authority throughout all of southern Lebanon and in doing so would receive the support of all UN member-states. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5-6 May 79 p 7 AU]

BREZHNEV TO VISIT HUNGARY END OF MAY

LD201128 Budapest MTI in English 0620 GMT 20 May 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 19 (MTI)--At the invitation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, the Presidential Council and Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, a Soviet party and governmental delegation headed by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party CC and president of the Supreme Soviet Presidium of the Soviet Union, pays an official, friendly visit to the Hungarian People's Republic at the end of May.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER VERESS VISITS USSR 14-17 MAY

LD181220 Budapest MTI in English 1037 GMT 18 May 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 17 (MTI)--Invited by Nikolay Patolichev, Soviet foreign trade minister, Hungarian Foreign [Trade] Minister Peter Veress stayed in Moscow between May 14 and 17 and carried on an exchange of views, marked by a cordial atmosphere, with his host on topical issues of the two countries economic relations. The foreign trade minister was received by Ivan Arkhipov and Konstantin Katushev, vice-chairmen of the Soviet Union's Council of Ministers.

MSZMP DELEGATION RETURNS FROM CSSR VISIT

LD180218 Budapest MTI in English 1727 GMT 18 May 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 18, (MTI)--The delegation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, which visited Czechoslovakia from May 14 to 18 under the leadership of Laszlo Karakas, member and department-head of the HSWP Central Committee, returned to Budapest on Friday. The Hungarian Party Workers' Delegation, which was invited by the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, was received by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium of the CCCP CC and secretary of the CC, and Jan Jamik, member of the Slovak Communist Party and CC secretary.

MTI REPORTS ON MACEDONIAN DELEGATION'S VISIT

LD191410 Budapest MTI in English 1029 GMT 19 May 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 18 (MTI)--Invited by the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, a delegation of Yugoslav party workers visited Hungary from May 14 to 18. It was headed by Milorad Antivski, executive secretary of the Central Committee Presidium of the Macedonian Communist League. The visitors, who studied the HSWP's economic policy, were received by Ferenc Havasi, HSWP CC secretary.

MAGYAR NEMZET COMMENTS ON PRC-SRV TALKS

LD181428 Budapest MTI in English 1055 GMT 18 May 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 18, (MTI)--"As a matter of fact nothing has happened, the views have not approached each other a single inch. Still, certain conclusions can be drawn from the last four dialogues concerning negotiations, strategies and tactics," writes MAGYAR NEMZET in its Friday edition apropos of the Vietnamese-Chinese foreign ministerial talks that started a month ago.

The daily explains that Vietnam considers the talks restricted as it maintains that "it is not yet time to put on the agenda bigger, comprehensive Southeast Asian problems. Being the offended side, it needs guarantees first of all for non-repetition of the violation of the country's integrity."

"The Han Nienlung-led Chinese delegation approaches the matter from an entirely different aspect. Globally, it is obvious that China does not intend to settle the Chinese-Vietnamese conflict, but with its means and methods worthy of a superpower it attempts to change the whole image of the region.... In other words, it is trying to reach at the negotiations table what it failed with sheer force in the battlefields."

"That is why no real progress was made at the previous four meetings. True that one could not really reckon on any, but still less on that everything should become so much unequivocal. China is not simply chasing its own goals; its interests coincide with those of others, with those of the United States, that has after the military defeat in Vietnam revised its limited Asian mission and is now making efforts to accentuate its presence there and keep others away; with the interests of Japan trapped by controversial feelings: It would be glad to repair the relations with the Soviet Union that the treaty with China has damaged, but at the same time it also wants to line up with Washington and Beijing; with Thailand that seeks to preserve the appearance of neutrality in this Southeast Asian race for power but also to back Vietnam's enemies."

The MAGYAR NEMZET article then analyses the Beijing motion put forward to the Soviet Union ufging fresh institutionalization of the Soviet-Chinese relations in way of "substitute" for the treaty China unilaterally terminated. "Obviously the theoretical agreement on SALT-II and fixing the date of the summit in Vienna meant a severe blow on China's policy. It failed to upvalue the Beijing-Washington relations and couldn't push itself forward either," the commentary runs and after pinpointing the sincerety of the Soviet Union's willingness to negotiate, it concludes: "there is no hard evidence to unveil Beijing's change of colors. The atmosphere of the Hanoi talks and the Chinese attitude there rather confirms the suspicion that China's tactics are not much more than willy-nilly accommodation to international realities."

PRC PRESS EXPOSURE OF OFFICIALS' 'EXTRAVAGANCE'

LD201504 Budapest MTI in English 1740 GMT 19 May 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 19, (MTI)--MTI correspondent reports from Beijing:

Shanghai daily WEN HUI BAO compares Vang Chenyu to termites. According to the daily, the deputy director of the Chilin provincial foreign trade office exploited his official and party position for "fretting the edifice of socialism" in the manner of termites.

The deputy director received seven cadres of his own breed in less than three weeks. Banquets hosted in honour of the high-ranking visitors cost a total of 4,000 Yuans which sum corresponds to a Chinese industrial worker's wages for 80 months. The visitors "consumed" 308 cartons of cigarettes, 2,025 bottles of mineral water, 700 kilograms of fruit, and 13 kilograms of tea. In other words, the posh hospitality cost 26,000 Yuans to the exchequer. The extravagance of the leading cadre--points out the daily--forms a grave abuse of the prestige of the Chinese Communist Party in the eyes of the masses struggling to ensure their bare necessities. It would be worthwhile for leaders to consider whether this behavior is in harmony with communist modesty and with the furthering of the country's modernization.

RENMIN RIBAO poses the question in a similar fashion while writing about the exposure of a "cadre gang" in Heilungchiang Province. The "gang" is alleged to have caused a loss of 536,000 yuans to the state in six years. The activities of the "cadre gang" were reported years back by the local people, but they have been exposed and taken to task only now.

The bourgeois living and extravagance of a section of the cadres urgently raises the need for purging parasites from the Chinese Communist Party, writes RENMIN RIBAO.

ACZEL PRESENTS AWARD TO COOPERATIVE

LD182228 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 18 May 79 LD

[Summary] "The title outstanding has been conferred on the Obuda production cooperative. The document was handed over to Ferenc Varga, the joint farm's chairman, by Gyorgy Aczel, party Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, at the festive meeting held in the Budakalasz Center." Pal Romany, minister of agriculture and food, gave decorations to outstanding workers. The Obuda production cooperative increased its production's value by 20 percent last year. Its intake was more than 1.2 billion forints and its profit was 143 million forints.

MAROTHY ADDRESSES KISZ CONFERENCE 19 MAY

LD192342 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 19 May 79 LD

[Summary] The national conference of the KISZ opened in Budapest in the national parliament building this morning. The purpose of the conference is to promote an exchange of experiences among those attending.

"Karoly Nemeth, member of the MSZMP Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, has been invited to the KISZ conference. So too have the first secretaries of the county party committees and the leaders of organs and organizations that deal with youth."

The conference was addressed by Lazlo Marothy, member of the MSZMP Politburo and first secretary of the KISZ Central Committee. "Lazlo Marothy described the activity of KISZ over the last 3 years as successful. He emphasized that the main political directives laid down at the 11th party congress served as the basis for KISZ activity. The KISZ is a factor in Hungary's political system and has a say in both national and local matters. For example, the KISZ Central Committee has issued a preliminary opinion about the drafts of the documents for the party congress, has conceptualized 15 years of dwelling construction and elaborated a concrete program for the tasks undertaken by the KISZ in the preparation of the 6th 5-Year Plan.

"Laszlo Marothy dealt separately with the situation of KISZ members who work, those who study, and the young intelligentsia. He emphasized that an increase in the exchange of ideas is coincident with a growth in the level of ideopolitical information and activity of young people and the spread of democratism. The youth league encourages sensible debate on real questions and an exchange of opinions that uncover errors and mistaken viewpoints and help find an orientation, Laszlo Marothy stressed in his report.

"Laszlo Marothy said that the KISZ had played its part honorably in the work of social construction. It had, for instance, undertaken sponsorship in the construction of the first phase of the second Tisza barrage, the Orenburg gas pipeline and the Ust-Ilimsk cellulose combine.

"After Laszlo Marothy's speech, the delegates to the national conference continued their work with a debate."

GOVERNMENT, TU COUNCIL DISCUSS ECONOMY

LD181342 Budapest MTI in English 1023 GMT 18 May 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 17 (MTI)--Leaders of the Hungarian Council of Ministers and the Hungarian Trade Union Council (SZOT) had a discussion in Budapest on Thursday. Under the leadership of Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar and SZOT General Secretary Sandor Gaspar, a review was made of the experiences gained in the first quarter of the year on implementing the 1979 People's Economic Plan, of the supply of goods as well as of tasks of the manpower economy.

The leaders of the government and of SZOT found that in the first three months of the year a number of positive steps had been taken in order to accomplish the economic plans. At the same time, the realization of the objectives set in the People's Economic Plan and the improvement of the economic balance call for further consistent and coordinated efforts, for better organization, for better accomplishment of export tasks and for increased austerity. It was established at the meeting that the supply of the population on the whole was good, and the market of the fundamental commodities satisfactory.

The leaders of the government and of SZOT paid special attention to topical issues of the manpower economy. They regarded as a great achievement of the Hungarian society building socialism that employment is full in the country, the insecurity of existence accompanying unemployment is unknown, and the right to free choice of workplace is asserted. It was stressed, however, that since the Hungarian economy had already exploited the free labour force resources, it would be a key task to enhance the effectiveness of the use of manpower.

The fact that owing to the unsatisfactory degree of efficiency and organization, more labour power is currently employed than justified in many fields of the economy, while real needs for manpower remain unsatisfied, also urges for improving the labour management. Under such circumstances it becomes unavoidable to liquidate unnecessary or uneconomical workplaces and to regroup the released labour force to workplaces operating with more results, either within the given company or outside it.

The representatives of the Council of Ministers and of the Trade Union Council noted that there were favourable experiences in several companies about cutting the unnecessary number of working staff and redeploying the (?remaining) manpower inside the the company or to other enterprises. In the opinion of the participants of the conference the justified regrouping of manpower has to be encouraged, but the preparation and implementation of such moves have to be carried out everywhere with great care and attention. It is also a precondition for the sound organization of regroupings that managers include the workers in the preparation of every measure connected with the transfer. An accord was reached at the meeting that the workers' financial and social interest would have to be taken into consideration as much as the possibilities permit and professional training if necessary would have to be insured in time.

The steps involved in the redistribution of labour force are to be made by the economic organizations and leaders concerned, but the support by the social organizations, amongst them trade unions, (?was) indispensable. The leaders of the government heard with agreement that the trade unions were in favour of the regrouping of manpower necessitated by economic interests, and intended to promote that it took place everywhere in accordance with the socialist principles in a way that workers find their account in it.

BRIEFS

BUDAPEST-BAGHDAD AIR SERVICE--Starting today HALEV [Hungarian Airline Enterprise] will operate a weekly service between Budapest and Baghdad. In the past there has been only air cargo traffic and one weekly passenger service by Iraq Airlines between the two capitals. Last year about 20,000 passengers were carried by this service and tourist traffic is expected to increase considerably. [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 19 May 79 LD]

ANDREOTTI, POPE, POLISH CONTINGENT PRESENT AT MONTE CASSINO ANNIVERSARY

LD182352 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 18 May 79 LD

[Text] Ceremonies marking the 35th anniversary of the battle of Monte Cassino were held today at the Polish military cemetery. A delegation of Polish war veterans, led by Deputy Minister of National Defense Gen Jozef Urbanowicz, was present. Also present were Italian Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti, and Pope John Paul II. The pope said a mass at the cemetery, and in a speech made during the mass paid homage to the heroic soldiers who gave their lives in defense of the ideals of freedom and independence. He expressed conviction that the sacrifice of their lives was not in vain and stressed the importance of peace in the world.

The ceremony at the foot of Monte Cassino gave a chance to remind the world of the role of Polish arms in the struggle on all fronts of World War II.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SEJM DELEGATION VISIT TO USSR

Vladimir, Suzdal Visits

LD181720 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0400 GMT 18 May 79 LD

[Excerpt] The delegation of our Sejm, led by Wladyslaw Kruczek, which is paying an official visit of friendship to the Soviet Union, visited Vladimir and Suzdal yesterday.

Kuznetsov Meeting

LD181622 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1305 GMT 18 May 79 LD

[Text] The delegation of the Polish Sejm led by Wladyslaw Kruczek held a meeting in Moscow today with the first deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, Vasiliy Kuznetsov. During the talks, which were held in a cordial atmosphere, the two parties emphasized their mutual determination to further strengthen the fraternal links between the parties and peoples of the two countries and all-round cooperation between the Soviet Union and Poland.

Visit Ends

LD191816 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1530 GMT 19 May 79 LD

[Text] A delegation of the Polish Sejm, headed by Wladyslaw Kruczek, ended its visit of friendship to the Soviet Union today. Aleksey Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the Supreme Soviet, and other figures bade the delegation farewell at the airport near Moscow.

JABLONSKI RECEIVES BULGARIAN SUPREME COURT DELEGATION

LD182358 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 18 May 79 LD

[Text] Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, received a delegation from the Supreme Court of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, headed by Angel Velev, chairman of the court, in the Belweder today. The delegation is on a visit to our country. Wlodzimierz Berutczicz, first president of the Supreme Court, accompanied the guests. Teodor Palimaka, head of the Administration Department of the party's Central Committee, took part in the meeting. Ivan Nedev, Bulgaria's ambassador, was present.

TRYBUNA LUDU VIEWS AUSTRIAN CP'S DOMESTIC POLICY

AU172013 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16 May 79 p 7 AU

[Daniel Lulinski Vienna Dispatch: "Communists in Austria--Activities in the Interest of the Working People"]

[Text] THE AUSTRIAN COMMUNIST PARTY REGARDS THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 10-POINT PROGRAM PROCLAIMING THE NECESSITY TO DEFEND THE EXISTING WORKPLACES THAT ARE THREATENED BY DISMISSALS AS THE MOST IMPORTANT TASK OF PARTY WORK AND OF TRADE UNIONS.

The Austrian Communist Party and its daily organ, VOLKSSTIMME (THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE), are decidedly against the attempts of the bourgeois forces and the unions of industrialists to burden the working people with the task of lifting the country out of recession. This can be seen in the plans for reductions of workplaces under the pretext of "rationalizing production" or "reducing" the deficit of the state budget through cutting down the expenditure on social purposes and public works.

The Myth of 'Partnership'

IT IS TRUE THAT AUSTRIA'S SITUATION INSOFAR AS UNEMPLOYMENT AND INFLATION ARE CONCERNED IS BETTER THAN THE SITUATION OF ITS CAPITALIST NEIGHBORS, BUT IN THE PAST FEW MONTHS AUSTRIA HAS EXPERIENCED A FURTHER INCREASE IN THE COST OF LIVING AND A DECREASE IN REAL WAGES. THE COMMUNISTS BELIEVE THAT THIS SITUATION HELPS UNDERMINE THE ILLUSIONS SPREAD BY THE BOURGEOIS MASS MEDIA, THE REFORMIST LEADERSHIP OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY AND THE RIGHTWING GROUPINGS ON THE SUBJECT OF THE SUPPOSED "SOCIAL PARTNERSHIP" BETWEEN THE CAPITALIST AND HIRED EMPLOYEES.

THE COMMUNISTS HAVE ALSO DRAWN THE PEOPLE'S ATTENTION TO THE DANGERS FLOWING FROM THE INCREASING PENETRATION OF FOREIGN CAPITAL INTO AUSTRIA. Foreign investments are valued now as high as AS30 billion, that is, over $2 billion. The FRG's share in this is considerable, and Austria's progressive forces are particularly disturbed. The communists evaluate the growth of the investments financed by the monopolist capital from NATO and Common Market states as a form of threat to Austria's neutral policy.

The communists also believe that the further devlopment of state industries and the democratization of their management (they employ 120,000 people or 20 percent of all industrial workers) are important instruments for strengthening the country's political and economic independence. The development of trade with the socialist countries--this trade insures 150,000 jobs in Austria-- is the second pillar of the country's independence from supranational monopolies and capital.

THE COMMUNIST PARTY REGARDS EFFORTS TO COUNTER, TOGETHER WITH OTHER ANITFASCIST FORCES, THE BROWN REMNANTS OF THE PAST AND THE DOMESTIC HITLERITE PUBLICATIONS AND THOSE IMPORTED, MAINLY FROM THE FRG, AS EXTREMELY IMPORTANT FOR THE YOUNG GENERATION.

To Strengthen Independence

This consistent antifascist policy followed by the Austrian Communist Party exposes it to attacks by the extreme rightwing, which thinks nothing of acts of violence directed against the party's premises and against its members.

The fears of the working people that, as a result of the May elections, power could be assumed by the rightwing parties, made the potential communist voters vote for the socialists. The Austrian Communist Party is still without a representative in the parliament and focuses its activity on trade unions and other working people's organizations, for example.

Comrade Franz Muhri, chairman of the Austrian Communist party, when appealing to the socialists for action-unity in defending the rights of the working people, stressed that despite what the rightwing of the Austrian Socialist Party professes, "irreconcilable contradictions exist not between the socialists and the communists; as of old, between the interests of the working people and the capitalists."

GRUDZIEN, SZYDLAK ATTEND MEETING ON COAL TRANSPORT TASKS

LD200929 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1930 GMT 19 May 79 LD

[Text] Our miners will extract over 200 million tons of coal this year. This will require increased transport tasks for the state railways. To provide a steady pace in coal transport, about 13,000 coal cars should arrive in Silesia every day from other parts of the country. [sentence indistinct]

These tasks were debated in Katowice at a joint extended session of the collegia of the Ministry of Mining and the Ministry of Transportation. The following members of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo attended the meeting: Zdzislaw Grudzien, first secretary of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Katowice, and deputy premier Jan Szydlak. Deputy Premier Kazimerz Secomski and Maciej Wirowski, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers Planning Commission, also attended the meeting.

ANNUAL FIRE BRIGADE FESTIVITIES REPORTED

Jablonski Meeting

LD190145 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 18 May 79 LD

[Excerpt] Today, on the eve of the Sixth National Congress of the Voluntary Fire Brigades' Union and the Day of the Fireman and Days of Fire Prevention, Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State received at Belweder Palace a delegation of Polish firemen.

Henryk Jablonski, who spoke at the end of the meeting, talked, among other things, about the various social activities carried out by firemen. He devoted much attention, in particular, to the achievements of the fire brigades regarding their basic tasks--combatting fire and natural disasters.

The chairman of the Council of State conveyed, via the delegation, party and state authorities' gratitude for and appreciation of the work of all firemen, and wished them successes in their professional and social work and in their personal life.

Opening of Congress

LD100909 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 19 May 79 LD

[Text] The Sixth National Congress of the Voluntary Fire Brigades Union has opened in Warsaw.

About 600 delegates will assess the achievements and outline activities for the 1 million members of the organization. The following have arrived to participate in the congress: Stanislaw Kowalczyk, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and minister of internal affairs; Teodor Palimaka, head of the Central Committee Administration Department; Bronislaw Owsianik, secretary of the United Peasant Party Supreme Committee, as well as delegations of firemen from the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia.

The session was opened by Andrzej Kacala, chairman of the Union's Central Board. Internal Affairs Minister Kowalczyk then spoke and stressed the importance of the work of voluntary fire brigades in increasing social discipline and order, which are major factors in fire safety.

Stanislav Kowalczyk conveyed to the delegates, and through them to all members of the voluntary fire brigades, sincere greetings and wishes for further fruitful work from Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and from the party and government leadership.

The participants in the meeting addressed a letter to Edward Gierek in which they indicated their selfless devotion to increasing fire safety and safety from other natural disasters to protect the life and health of fellow citizens and the dynamically growing national wealth.

The congress will continue its deliberations tomorrow, the beginning of Fire Safety Week in Poland.

POLITYKA REPRINTS DATA ON CONSUMPTION DEVELOPMENT

AU181528 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 12 May 79 p 5 AU

[Press review compiled by "(D.F.": "Development Lines of Consumption"]

[Text] The EKONOMISTA (issue 1/79) carries a very interesting survey by Edward Wiszniewski of our policy in the area of consumption. The survey shows that in 1971-75 general consumption increased from 8.4 percent in 1971 to 14.1 percent in 1975 and that changes in the structure of consumption became apparent. For example, the share expenditure for food decreased from 43.7 percent in 1970 to 36.8 percent in 1975 and the share of expenditure on grain products, potatoes and fats consistently decreased, but the share of expenditure on meat and meat products increased (from 29.1 percent in 1970 to 31.4 percent in 1975. The same upward trend was observed in the case of confectionary, condiments and delicatessen goods. On the other hand, the expenditure on vegetables, fruit and dairy products was maintained between 11 and 16.5 percent. This means that in the 5 years in question harmonious changes in the structure of consumption took place. This is proved by the drop in the share of nonfood articles in the general consumption of goods and by the initial symptoms of the modernization of the structure of food consumption.

The increase in the share of expenditure on nonfood articles and services amounted to an average 0.9 percent annually. In the consumption of these articles, as measured by expenditures, the highest average rates of increase were achieved by the following sectors: Housing--17.5 percent; transportation and communications--17.2 percent; and sport, tourism and recreation--14.3 percent. The internal structure of expenditure on nonfood articles and services and the development of correct trends also shows that the modernization of consumption in this regard has begun.

In 1976 the share of food expenditure decreased by a mere 0.4 percent, a rate much lower than the one in the previous years. There was an unexpected drop in the share of expenditure on nonfood articles of 0.7 percent, but the share of expenditure on alcohol and tobacco increased 1.1 percent. The structure of consumption in 1977 was slightly more favorable: The drop in the share of nonfood articles was arrested and the share itself was slightly increased (by 0.5 percent). The share of foodstuffs decreased 0.5 percent, which was also the case in 1976.

This data is significant and shows that in the first and second years of the implementation of the present 5-year plan it was not possible to initiate the structural shifts stipulated by consumption policy.

As for food, the expenditure on potatoes increased 38.9 percent and on grain articles 19.3 percent. The share of this expenditure throughout the area of food increased from 13.4 percent in 1975 to 14.8 percent in 1976. The increase in prices, but primarily shortages in the supply of foodstuffs, played some role in increasing the expenditure on potatoes. This was confirmed by the expenditure on grain products, in the case of which prices were not the reason for quantitative increases (the price index for 1976-77 amounted to only 100.21). The reason for these increases was seasonally increased demand caused by shortages in the supplies of some varieties of grain products and of articles with a high content of protein. This situation changed only slightly in 1977.

In 1976-77 the average rate of expenditure on clothing and footwear decreased by about 7 percent compared with 1971-75. Compared with the average rate during the previous 5 year period, the growth of expenditure on transportation increased 6.7 percent. The rate of expenditure on sport and tourism also increased. In terms of absolute value, the increases in 1976 alone amounted to Zl.1 billion. Compared with the average rate in 1971-75, the expenditure on culture and education also increased, and the average index of increase amounted to about 13 percent. The growth of expenditure on health and hygiene was accelerated by 1.6 percent.

The structure of expenditure originating from social funds also demonstrated interesting trends. The share of expenditure from social funds on housing increased greatly, from 6.3 percent in 1975 to 12.5 percent in 1977. This is a clear confirmation of the present housing policy. The share of expenditure on sport and tourism increased markedly (5.1 percent in 1975 and 6.4 percent in 1977). The rate of increases in the expenditures from social funds on items such as health, education and culture was much lower than the growth of social consumption in general. However, all in all the share of consumption supported by social funds in 1977 was almost the same as in 1975: In 1975 it amounted to 12.4 percent and in 1977 to 12.3 percent.

The socioeconomic program for 1978-80 envisages that the consumption by personal incomes will be Zl.129 trillion in 1980. The consumption of goods will account for 86.4 percent of this value. The share of expenditure on services will increase 1.3 percent compared with 1976.

The structure of the consumption of goods will be changed in that the share of expenditure on food, including condiments and delicatessen goods, will decrease from 41.8 percent in 1976 to 38.6 percent in 1980. The average rate of increases in the expenditure on transportation (15.5 percent), housing (12.8 percent) and culture and education (8.8 percent) will be the most pronounced.

The drop in the share of expenditure on foodstuffs will not be as rapid as it was in the previous 5 year period. The share of this expenditure will decrease by 2.5 to 1.5 percent compared with 1975. The mean rate of increases in the expenditure on food in 1978-80 will not exceed 6 percent, while the entire consumption of goods will increase [figure indistinct] percent. One of the factors contributing to these changes will be the increase in the marketability of individual farms because of the expected considerable effect of the Sejm law concerning pensions for the rural population.

The implementation of the development lines of consumption as discussed here entitles us to assert that we will not achieve any considerable progress in the rationalization of feeding in this 5 year period. As for consumption supported by social funds, the stipulation is that these funds should account for 12.5 percent of all consumption in 1980.

This analysis of the development of consumption in 1971-77 and the review of activities aimed at modernizing the structure of consumption indicate not only the need to consistently implement an active policy of consumption, but also to create suitable conditions of supply; above all to increase the supply of the goods in demand, to improve the quality of goods and services and to raise the standards of shopping facilities.

BRIEFS

SOVIET METALLURGY MINISTER DEPARTURE--PAP--At the invitation of the Council of Ministers, Ivan Kazanets, USSR minister of ferrous metallurgy, visited Poland from 3 to 8 May, accompanied by a group of experts. Kazanets visited the most modern centers of Polish metallurgy, including the Katowice, the Lenin and the Bierut metallurgical plants, and familiarized himself with the work and achievements of those collectives. In talks with Franciszek Kaim, minister of metallurgy, the present state of and prospects for developing cooperation between the two metallurgical industries were assumed. Appropriate specifications were made, among other things, for increasing the mutual exchanges of metallurgical products, particularly of goods produced at the Katowice metallurgical plant and the Nizhniy Tagil metallurgical combine. A program was also outlined for the constant exchange of leading personnel between the two industries in order to familiarize them with current production and technical achievements. The visit and the talks passed in a very cordial atmosphere. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 May 79 p 2 AU]

TEJCHMA MEETS BELORUSSIAN MINISTER--Jozef Tejchma, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and minister of education, met on 14 May with Belorussian Minister of Education Mikhail Minkevich to discuss prospects of further cooperation in education and upbringing. Minister M. Minkevich will study the problems of Polish education and will tour educational facilities in Warsaw, Plock and Lodz voivodships. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15 May 79 p 2 AU]

CEAUSESCU DEPARTS FOR OFFICIAL VISIT TO SPAIN 21 MAY

AU211015 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0950 GMT 21 May 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 21/5/1979--President Nicolae Ceausescu together with Elena Ceausescu left on May 21 for Spain, for a state visit till May 25, as guests of King Juan Carlos I and of Queen Sofia. The Romanian head of state is accompanied on this visit by Gheorghe Oprea, deputy prime minister, Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu were seen off at the Otopeni Airport by members of the RCP and state leadership, by other Romanian officials.

Carlos Bastarreche Sagues, charge d'affaires a.i. of the Kingdom of Spain in Bucharest, was present at the airport. Thousands of Bucharesters come at the airport most heartily greeted President Nicolae Ceausescu.

This is the first visit to Spain by a head of socialist state.

In an interview granted on the occasion to the Spanish newspaper INFORMACIONES, the president of Romania highlighted both the traditional ties of language and civilization between the two peoples and the fact that they are today interested in an active collaboration for the economic and social development, for welfare and strengthened national independence and sovereignty.

Highlighting the upward course recorded by the bilateral relations of late, the Romanian head of state expressed his wish that the relations of friendship between the two countries should be provided lasting foundation by the current visit. Nicolae Ceausescu also affirmed his hope that his visit will allow for the seeking out of new domains of collaboration and cooperation between Romania and Spain, as also for an exchange of views on current international issues.

Ceausescu's El Pais Interview

AU181230 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 17 May 79 pp 1, 5 AU

[Text] As already reported, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received Juan Luis Cebrian Echarri, director of the Spanish newspaper EL PAIS on 12 May to whom he granted an interview.

Question: Mr President, Romania's independent foreign policy is known. One of your recent positions favored the creation of a large demilitarized area in Europe. Would the adoption of such a measure mean a first step in the direction of finally dismantling military blocs?

Answer: Romania attaches utmost significance to disarmament and disengagement in general, and in Europe, in particular, since huge stockpiles of weapons, including nuclear weapons, and troops have been accumulated on our continent, seriously jeopardizing peace, detente, the peoples' economic and social development. In view of all these considerations, we believe that everything possible must be done in order to halt the arms race and pass on to practical measures for reducing military expenditure and troops, for withdrawing foreign troops from other states' territories and for dismantling military bases, as well as other measures conducive to real disarmament on the continent. [paragraph continues]

To this end, and having in view the existence of the two military blocs--NATO and the Warsaw Pact which were createdunder special circumstances, as you know--we consider that the creation of demilitarized zones to separate the troops of the two blocs, would be particularly important as a step ahead towards reinforcing mutual confidence and providing the necessary conditions for the passage to firmer measures of disarmament and for the concomitant dismantlement of the two military blocs.

Question: Mr President, we know that Romania positively assessed the initiative of achieving negotiations between Egypt and Israel to settle the Middle East situation. What do you think of the current developments in that part of the world and what are, in your opinion, the prospects of resolving the conflict in that area?

Answer: Romania has always declared for a political, negotiated settlement of the Middle East conflict. We have always had in view the achievement of a global peace conducive to Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war and to the settlement of the Palestinian people's issue on the ground of its right to self-determination, which also implies the building of its own Palestinian state.

In the wake of the Egyptian-Israeli agreements, we consider that more efforts must be made for reaching a global solution. We believe a durable and just peace in the Middle East can only by achieved if the Palestinian question, too, is settled in the spirit of the aforesaid.

We think that action should be taken for the calling of a world conference under the aegis of the United Nations, to be attended by all those concerned, inclusive of the Palestine Liberation Organization and, naturally, by the two cochairmen of the Geneva conference, the Soviet Union and the United States. In case the parties concerned wish it, the participation in the conference of other states would be also useful and this could help build a global, just and durable peace that should pave the way to peaceful coexistence among all the Middle East states, on the basis of equality, respect for independence and territorial integrity and mutually advantageous collaboration. Such a settlement would meet the interests of all Middle East peoples as well as of the general cause of international detente and peace.

Question: What is the characteristic of the policy of detente and cooperation Romania wishes to promote in the Balkans, an area in which there are both NATO member countries and Warsaw Pact countries?

Answer: Romania acts most consistently for the promotion of bilateral and multilateral collaboration among all the Balkan states. I would like to show that Romania has good friendly and cooperative relations, and has no problems with any Balkan country. We are interested in largely developing these relations and in seeing the litigious issues, like the Cyprus question for instance, settled the soonest possible by way of direct negotiations among the parties concerned.

What has been achieved so far makes us believe that there are good prespects for expanding cooperative relations, among the Balkan countries, in various fields, both bilaterally and multilaterally, considering it as a component element of the process of building security and cooperation in Europe, of a policy of general detente and peace.

Question: What do you think of the current stage of Romania's bilateral relations with the United States and USSR?

Answer: Romania has good relations with the Soviet Union, grounded on both good neighbourliness, on long-standing traditions of collaboration and on the identity of social systems. [paragraph continued]

As a matter of fact, I would like to state that the Soviet Union ranks first in Romania's economic relations. Our collaboration with the Soviet Union covers all fields of activity, both bilaterally and internationally. These relations meet both the interests of the two countries' peoples and of the general cause of socialism, detente and peace.

Likewise, in the spirit of our foreign policy of developing relations with all states, regardless of social system, we have good relations with the United States of America, too. Over the past 10 years, Romania's trade with the United States grew almost 10 times. We consider the development of these relations to meet the interests of both Romania and the United States, serves the cause of detente, and is a collaboration grounded on equality and mutual respect for the two peoples' independence.

Question: It is known that changes have occurred in the international communist movement in recent years in the sense of a greater assertion of the principles of each party's independence and autonomy. What is the RCP's political and ideological contribution to implementing these principles in inter-party relations?

Answers: The RCP has always pronounced itself for increased collaboration among the communist and workers' parties, based on equality, on observance of each party's right to independently work out its policy and strategy in keeping with the historical, social and national conditions of each country.

Indeed, we can say that these principles keep gaining ground in the relationships between communist and workers' parties. On this basis, many parties have managed to score important success in the adequate settlement of the respective countries' problems, to play an outstanding role in the nations' political life, and also actively participate in the settlement of the respective countries' problems, to play an outstanding role in the nations' political life, and also actively participate in the settlement of the complex international issues. We consider that there are wide prospects for strengthening solidarity and cooperation among these parties on the basis of the principles of equality, independence and the right of each party to elaborate its own policy, for enhancing the role of the communist, revolutionary and working-class movement in the solving of the questions of socialist democratic development, in the achievement of detente, disarmament and peace.

Question: What is your opinion about Eurocommunism as a formula for the communist parties in West Europe?

Answer: As I have already said, on other occasions, the notion of Eurocommunism in itself does not have too much meaning. To me it means that the communist parties of West Europe work out their general policy, independently taking into account the specific conditions existing in each country. In this sense I consider that the activity of the West European parties follows the trend I have mentioned before, which affirms itself ever more vigourously within the relations among the communist parties, i.e. to build their solidarity on the basis of equality and independence, that gives strength to each party and paves the way to a more correct approach to the problems extant in each individual country. We start from the fact that action must be taken so that any interference in other parties' affairs be ruled out, that there can no longer be a center or a pattern of socialist development. We consider that we must proceed from the universally valid principles, with account being taken of the new historical and social realities in which mankind is evolving. This is the sole basis likely to insure the democratic, socialist development of the entire mankind.

Question: What concrete initiatives will Romania present at the next Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe which will be held in Madrid next year?

Answer: Romania has always attached utmost importance to the achievement of security and cooperation in Europe, to the implementation of the Helsinki-signed documents, which make an indivisble whole. Having in view that only a few of the document's provisions have been implemented, that the Belgrade meeting has not yielded quite good results, we believe that all the conference participating states, the European states in the first place, should take more energetic steps for a thorough preparation of the 1980 Madrid meeting. We have given pride of place to the passage of concrete measures for a broader economic, technical-scientific and cultural cooperation; we also consider that our attention should be given to the problems of military disengagement and disarmament. We would like the Madrid meeting to take effective measures for the implementation of the Helsinki documents in all domains and at the same time adopt military disengagement and disarmament measures. Otherwise, one cannot speak of detente and cooperation, of peace in Europe as in fact, all the world over.

Question: This summer the Romanian people will celebrate the 35th anniversary of the country's liberation. Mr President, which are the major achievements that mark Ronania's development in this historical timespan?

Answer: In the 35 years elapsed since the victory of the national antifascist and anti-imperialist insurrection, Romania has scored significant successes in all domains. First, over these years--rather few historically speaking--several historical stages were traversed: From the bourgeois-landlord society to the building of the multilaterally developed socialist society, and from the position of a poorly developed country, condemned to remain just an eminently agrarian one, to that of a country with a developed industry and a modern socialist agriculture. In this period of time, Romania's industrial output has grown more than 42 times. There are sectors which have undergone a very strong development. For example, the energy output has grown about 110 times, that of machine-building industry 160 times, and that of chemical industry almost 280 times. Moreover, the light industry output has increased 35-fold, and that of foodstuff industry more than 9-fold. A strong development, on new socialist bases, has been recorded in agriculture, whose yield rose 3.5 times over this period of time. These very figures bear witness to Romania's changing over these years into an industrial-agrarian country in full swing of development. On this basis, changes have been wrought in social structure and the development of education, science, culture has been insured, as well as improvement in the whole people's standard of civilization in general.

Question: Which are the most pressing economic problems of the Romanian system at this time?

Answer: At present, our concerns are focused on the implementation of the 11th party congress program for the building of the multilaterally developed socialist society. In the 3 years elapsed from the present 5-year plan period (1976-1980), Romanian industry developed at an average annual rate higher than 11 percent. Big achievements were also recorded in the development of agriculture, of the other economic sectors. In parallel, we attach must importance to improving our economic system. The measures taken are meant to increase the workers' self-management and financial administration, to introduce new economic indexes in estimating the results of all activity. Major stress is being laid on a better quality and a higher economic efficiency. At the same time, we have in view the working people's growing profit-sharing.

At the same time, an important role in improving Romania's economic system is being played by new forms of democratic leadership, with the creation of the working people's councils--deliberative bodies which decide on all activity carried out by all socio-economic units--and with the insuring of the participation of at least 30 percent of the workers directly active in the production process in all bodies. We believe that the development of economic democracy, of workers democracy is part and parcel of general democracy, of creating conditions for the direct and conscious participation of the people's masses in formulating domestic and foreign policy and in implementing the country's program on socialist development and in the management of all sectors of activity.

These are the concerns that will be accentuated in the coming years, together with the development of the forces of production and the improvement of the general level of civilization of the Romanian socialist society.

Question: Mr President, you have repeatedly stressed that the regime will try to improve the people's living standard. What new measures have been taken in this respect in recent years?

Answer: On the basis of the general development of the forces of production and of the improvement of the entire national economy, the people's increased material and cultural living standard has also been insured. During the years of socialist construction the national income has increased approximately 12 times over. This has made it possible for us to allocate more and more funds to increase the working people's incomes, in addition to earmarking a great part of the national income--some one third in the past 10 years--for development purposes. Real incomes have increased almost five times over in the past 30 years. The current 5-year plan envisages an approximate 20 percent increase in real incomes. In the first 3 years of the 5-year plan we have achieved an increase of 22 percent and in the coming 2 years--up to 1980--we will achieve an approximate 10 percent increase. Throughout the 5-year plan, this will insure an approximate 32 percent increase in the working people's incomes--while prices are firmly maintained within the planned limits. Our plan envisages an increase in prices of some 6 percent throughout the 5 years. As a result of the measures we have taken so far and will continue to take our price increases will be less than 6 percent.

We can, therefore, state that the socioeconomic development is directly reflected in the increase in the working people's incomes, to which one must add social expenditure, which also has an important share in improving the people's general living standard. We proceed from the fact that everything we achieve in developing the Romanian socialist society must directly reflect in the improvement of the people's well-being. This is the essence of our Communist Party's policy and the essence of the socialist society we are building in Romania.

Question: Mr President, what do you think of Romanian-Spanish bilateral cooperation and in which field, do you think, could be the current relations broadened and intensified? What importance do you attach, within this framework, to the coming official visit you will pay to Spain?

Answer: I would like to mention with great satisfaction that in recent years relations between Romania and Spain have experienced a continuous development. We have expanded economic exchanges and certain cooperation ventures in production and in other fields of activity. Certainly, what we have achieved thus far cannot--I believe--satisfy us or you. However, proceeding from these achievements, we believe that there are good opportunities for expanding our cooperation both as regards economic exchanges, scientific-technical ones and, especially, as regards production sharing, including cooperation in third markets. I believe that there are exceptional prospects in this respect.

During my visit to Spain we want to seek the best fields for expanding cooperation between Romania and Spain. We certainly also want to expand cultural relations, considering the affinities of language and culture and civilization between our countries. The fact that both countries have inherited ancient traditions which have contributed considerably to world progress and civilization is an important element in developing cooperation and relations between Romania and Spain.

At the same time, I must mention that in the field of international policy too--both at the all-European conference and in implementing the documents signed in Helsinki, and as regards other complex problems of the international life such as the achievement of a new international economic order and disarmament--our countries have cooperated actively. I believe that all necessary conditions exist for strengthening this cooperation in order to assert, in international life, the principles of equality, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, renunciation of the use or threat of use of force, respect for each people's right to master its national riches and its own fate.

This is why I believe that the visit I will be paying to Spain at the invitation of King Carlos and the talks we will conduct will open up new prospects for the all-round progress of cooperation between our countries. This is in keeping with both our peoples' interests and with the policy of detente, cooperation and peace throughout the world.

Question: Mr President, would you like to say something to the Spanish readers?

Answer: I would like to extend best wishes for success to the readers of your newspaper and to all Spanish people in achieving their aspirations for democratic development, for progress and well-being and for peace and happiness.

SCINTEIA Interviews With Spaniards

LD210305 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1810 GMT 20 May 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 20/5/1979--The significance of the state visit President Nicolae Ceausescu is to pay to Spain together with Elena Ceausescu over May 21-25 is highlighted by SCINTEIA which writes: Each visit abroad of Romania's president is an event with positive effects on the bilateral relations as well as on the consolidation of peaceful coexistence among all states, [and] on the progress of international detente and collaboration.

In its weekly events section, the newspaper also points to Romania's wish of amplifying the friendly and cooperative relations with Spain, a country to which the Romanian people is linked by historical and cultural affinities as well as by the common interest in a consolidated peace in Europe and in the world.

The visit of Romania's president--the special envoy of SCINTEIA to Madrid writes in his newsletter--is awaited here with special interest, being considered as a moment of historic importance in the evolution of the Romanian-Spanish relations. It is the main conclusion drawn from the numerous talks I have had these days with parliamentarians and personalities of public life, with other responsible factors of the Spanish political and economic life.

Highlighting the satisfaction at the forthcoming event expressed by the democratic and progressive forces in Spain, the first vice-president of the Congress of Deputies, Modesto Fraile Poujade stated: President Nicolae Ceausescu's visit to Spain is of particular importance for us, the Spaniards.

Since he is a great politician for whom we nurture feelings of esteem and admiration, the presence of Romania's president among us will be a happy opportunity for developing the relations between our countries, relations in which Spain takes great interest.

Similar assessments were made by other front-rank members of the Spanish Cortes. Victor M. Carrascal Felguerosa, first secretary of the Congress of Deputies said: President Nicolae Ceausescu's presence in our country will undoubtedly give a fresh impetus to the relations between Spain and Romania.

We, in Spain--stated Ignacio Camunas, president of the Foreign Commission of the Congress of Deputies--are highly appreciative of the outstanding personality of the President Nicolae Ceausescu. Romania's president is the first leader of a socialist country who visits our country and this is an element able to confer special significance on his visit. Spain and Romania meet today on the same platform regarding very numerous essential problems of the international life--the fact that Madrid will play host next year to the meeting on security and cooperation in Europe makes the visit even more important.

Hailing most warmly the visit of President Nicolae Ceausescu, Serafin Aliaga, secretary for international affairs of the Workers' Commissions of Spain, considered the Romanian-Spanish summit meeting a great international event. As far as we are concerned, the workers' commissions--he said--his visit gives us special satisfaction. We are convinced that the relations among countries with different social systems favour detente and the rapprochement between peoples. This policy satisfies the workers who are vitally concerned about peace and progress. The presence of a leader like Nicolae Ceausescu is auspicious in the context of the preparations made in our country for the all-European meeting.

The visit of President Nicolae Ceausescu is a high positive event in the life of democratic Spain, in the evolution of the international political life stressed Jose Federico de Carvajal, president of the 28th Congress of the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party. It is a true reflection of the high-principled policy (?promoted) by Socialist Romania, a policy of strengthening the relations with all countries, whatever their socio-political system. As for myself, I particularly admire the personality of President Nicolae Ceausescu. I am highly appreciative of the correct policy of the Romanian Communist Party which yields such spectacular fruits in the general development of the country. I could realize the special qualities of a leader President Ceausescu has. He leads a heroic people that fought centures on end for independence and liberty.

Rodrigo Keller, director of the National Institute for Industry of Madrid, referred at length to the possibilities of expanding the Romanian-Spanish economic collaboration. We know that Romania has today very modern industrial (?branches). President Ceausescu's visit to Spain is a happy opportunity for expanding the cooperation between the industries of our countries.

REPORTAGE ON IOSIF BANC'S TALKS IN TOKYO

Meeting With Ohira

AU181643 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 18 May 79 AU

[Text] Masayoshi Ohira, prime minister of Japan, received Comrade Iosif Banc, member of the Executive Political Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee and chairman of the Central Council for Workers Control of the Socioeconomic Activity, who is visiting that country. On behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the guest extended cordial greetings and wishes for success and personal health and happiness to the Japanese prime minister as well as wishes for prosperity and peace to the Japanese people. The guest also handed a message from President Nicolae Ceausescu to Masayoshi Ohira.

Thanking the Romanian guest for the wishes and message extended, Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira asked him to extend warmest wishes for happiness and health to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu as well as wishes for success in his activity devoted to the Romanian people's progress and prosperity.

During the meeting, which proceeded in a cordial atmosphere, the sides positively assessed the good relations between the two countries and peoples and expressed the mutual desire to continue to develop the manifold Romanian-Japanese relations, to the benefit of the two peoples and in the interest of international peace and cooperation.

Meeting With JCP Official

LD202255 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1825 GMT 20 May 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, AGERPRES, 20/5/1979--Messages of salute were exchanged between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, and Kenji Miamoto, chairman of the Presidium of the Communist Party of Japan. During the meeting the RCP delegation led by Iosif Banc, member of the Executive Political Committee [words indistinct] secretary of the CC of the RCP, had in Tokyo on May 20 with the CPJ delegation led by Tomio Nishizawa, vice-chairman of the Presidium of the CCO of the CPJ.

During the talks, which passed in an atmosphere of warm, comradely friendship, the joint wish was expressed to steadily develop the relations between the RCP and the CPJ, in keeping with the meetings and talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Kenji Miamoto in Bucharest last summer, with the joint declaration signed on the occasion.

NICULESCU MEETS PRC BANK GOVERNOR GENERAL IN BEIJING

AU191508 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0950 GMT 19 May 79 AU

[Text] Beijing, AGERPRES, 19/5/1979--[As] part of the activities occasioned by the first session of the Romanian-Chinese government commission of economic and technical collaboration, Paul Niculescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, deputy prime minister, chairman for Romania of the commission, had in Beijing an interview with Zhang Yanqing, governor-general ad interim of the Bank of China. Problems were discussed concerning the development of the economic and financial-banking relations between Romania and China.

ECONOMIC TALKS HELD, DOCUMENTS SIGNED IN BANGKOK

AU181955 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 18 May 79 AU

[Text] Bangkok, (AGERPRES), 18/5/1979--On May 18, in Bangkok, Deputy Prime Minister Cornel Burtica, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation had working meetings with Sunthon Hongladarom, deputy prime minister, Uppadit Pachariyangkun, minister of foreign affairs, Nam Phunwattu, minister of commerce, and Prida Kannasut, minister of agriculture. Analyzed were measures meant to lead to the further development of trade exchanges, of cooperation in the economic field and in production between Romania and Thailand. The same day, they signed the documents for the setting up of the Romanian-Thai joint company for aspirin production and commercialization in Thailand, as well as of the "Marom" joint company for selling Romanian products.

MORE ON PRESIDENT TITO'S VISIT TO USSR

Conclusion of Talks

LD181352 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1300 GMT 18 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 18 (TANJUG)--The principles contained in the joint Yugoslav-Soviet documents since 1955 have a long-term importance for successful and comprehensive development of relations between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union.

This was stressed in the talks between Presidents Tito and Brezhnev which ended today in Kremlin. After the two-day talks Tito will stay for a short holiday in the Soviet Union.

Tito-Brezhnev talks are assessed as friendly, fruitful and beneficial to further successful development of Yugoslav-Soviet relations.

It was stressed that fruitful and comprehensive cooperation and stable relations between the two countries are made possible by the respect for differences in the roads of socialist building and the international positions of Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union. Such cooperation and relations are also made possible by consistent respect for the principles of equality, independence and non-interference in internal (?affairs). It was also stressed that the existence of differences in the approach to certain questions should not represent an obstacle to development of mutual relations.

Tito-Brezhnev talks also focused on further development of Yugoslav-Soviet relations and current internationally mutually beneficial questions.

The talks particularly focused on the detente and the situation in the Middle East and in Africa, with the emphasis on the liberation struggle of the people of Namibia and Zimbabwe. Current questions regarding the stoppage of the armament race was stressed and the importance of UN General Assembly session on disarmament emphasized.

In the talks Tito discussed the policy of nonalignment and activities of the nonaligned countries which represent a major independent factor in the struggle for peace, the deepening of the detente and the democratization of international political and economic relations.

Today's talks lasted over two hours.

NIN Comments

LD181432 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1312 GMT 18 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, May 18 (TANJUG)--The current meeting between Presidents Tito and Brezhnev takes place at a time of a positive development in cooperation between Yugoslavia and the USSR; cooperation developed on the basis of the jointly defined principles, Belgrade weekly NIN writes today.

Writing on the Tito-Brezhnev talks underway in Moscow, NIN expresses the conviction that they will contribute to better mutual understanding and stimulate a further development of relations.

Noting that even the greatest of skeptics have finally had to accept the reality in which Yugoslav-Soviet relations have been developed and promoted for nearly 25 years, NIN writes that in relation to Yugoslavia, USSR long ago abandoned the illusion that it is possible to cover up certain historically founded differences.

"It must not be forgotten that the Belgrade declaration of principles have been the very ones to play a significant role in the process of democratization of relations in the international workers' movement in many of whose documents they have been given prominence", NIN writes.

"Even today, after a quarter of a century, these principles continue the cornerstone and irreplaceable foundation for Yugoslav-Soviet cooperation", the Belgrade weekly assesses.

Soviet Media Coverage

LD181332 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1142 GMT 18 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 18 (TANJUG)--The Tito-Brezhnev talks are highlighted today by all Soviet information media.

The Soviet party press organ PRAVDA and the ten or so other Moscow dailies front-page reports by the official news agency TASS under the headline "On a Friendly Visit" and the subtitle "Meeting Between Leonid Brezhnev and Josip Broz Tito". All Soviet dailies, including PRAVDA, the Soviet Government press organ IZVESTIYA, SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA, the Soviet Defence Ministry's KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, the trade union TRUD, SELSKAYA ZHIZN and MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA, carry in full the texts of the toasts exchanged between the two presidents.

All Soviet radio and television stations have also carried extensive reports on the talks and the dinner in the Kremlin.

Badel Remarks on Communique

LD182252 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 18 May 79 LD

[Text] As we have already said, the talks in the Kremlin between President of Yugoslavia and of the LCY Josip Broz Tito, who is on a friendly visit to the Soviet Union, and Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, have ended. Taking part in the talks were, on the Yugoslav side: Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; and Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs. On the Soviet side were: Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs; and Konstantin Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Sonja Badel, special reporter for Yugoslav radio stations, reports from Moscow:

[Badel--Begin recording] The exhaustive 2-day talks between Presidents Tito and Brezhnev and their colleagues have confirmed that the fundamental interests of Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union and their peoples are served by the promotion of mutual relations in the political, economic, scientific, cultural and other spheres. The public communique on the talks stresses that both sides have confirmed their willingness to deepen Yugoslav-Soviet cooperation and noted the need to expand high-level contacts. The importance of developing cooperation between the LCY and the CPSU was also stressed.

The principles enshrined in the Yugoslav-Soviet joint documents adopted at previous top-level meetings were brought into the forefront of attention on several occasions.

Thus, the communique also stresses that they are the lasting foundation for all-round cooperation and stable relations and for mutual understanding and trust between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union.

There was considerable mention in the talks of the differences which exist in the assessment of certain foreign policy questions, but it was stressed that, regardless of these, it is important for Yugoslav-Soviet relations that both countries press for peace and the relaxation of tension, the independence of countries and nations and social progress. There was also considerable mention of disarmament and both sides believe that it is necessary to strengthen efforts to halt the arms race and move to real disarmament. In this connection they came out in favor of support for all constructive initiatives designed to solve this problem. Tito and Brezhnev expressed the conviction that the conclusion of the new Soviet-U.S. agreement on the limitation of offensive strategic weapons would contribute to this, and they stressed the need to implement the decisions and recommendations of the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament held last year.

The communique stresses the importance of the consistent and integral implementation of the provisions of the Final Act of the Helsinki conference to strengthen trust, security and cooperation in Europe.

As to crisis situations in the world, both sides agreed that they must be resolved through peaceful means and negotiations with strict respect for equality, sovereignty and the right of nations to freedom and free development. Presidents Tito and Brezhnev came out in favor of the deepening of the process of detente and felt that it should assume a universal character. They also called for the active participation of all countries in the struggle to consolidate peace and imporve the international political climate.

In view of the fact that both Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union are in favor of deepening mutual understanding and continuing a substantive, fruitful and constructive dialog on questions of principle concerning international politics, the practice of regular exchanges of views at various levels will be continued.

At the end of the talks, which, as stressed in the communique, proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship, frankness and mutual respect, President Tito invited Leonid Brezhnev to pay an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

President Tito will take a short vacation in the Soviet Union.

Visit to Cosmonauts' Training Center

LD191812 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1207 GMT 19 May 79 LD

[Excerpts] Moscow--Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic and of the LCY, today visited the Soviet cosmonauts' training center in the town of Zvezdnyy near Moscow. President Tito and his associates spent an hour and a half touring the center and the spacecraft. President Tito listened attentively to the cosmonauts' explanations of their preparations for spaceflights, and he showed particular interest in many details of the complex training process for cosmonauts and the functioning of space technology.

The following people visited the town of Zvezdnyy with President Tito: Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium: Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Marko Orlandic, Yugoslav ambassador to the Soviet Union; Milan Veres, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs; and other personalities. The distinguished guest was accompanied by L. Smirnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Nikolay Rodionov, Soviet ambassador to Yugoslavia.

President Tito arrived in the town of Zvezdnyy at about 1100. The distinguished guest was welcomed in front of the cosmonauts' training center by representatives of the Soviet Armed Forces and by a group of well-known cosmonauts. President Tito was greeted by Aleksandr Yefimov, first deputy commander in chief of the air forces and marshal of aviation. President Tito then shook hands with the cosmonauts, among whom were Generals Georgiy Beregovoy, Vladimir Shatalov, Pavel Popovich, Anatoliy Filipchenko, Petr Klimuk, Andriyan Nikolayev, Aleksey Leonov and other participants in the Soviet space research program. President Tito acceded to his hosts' request and was photographed with the cosmonauts who then acquainted the distinguished guest with the procedure for preparing the spaceflights.

At the cosmonauts' center a spaceship of the Soyuz type and a Salyut orbital station, similar to the ones which are docked together in orbit, are displayed.

The president was acquainted with the procedure of preparations on the training model by one of the aces of cosmonautics, Cosmonaut Leonov, the first man to leave his spacecraft and walk in space. President Tito followed with interest the explanation of the functioning of the complex technology and asked for more details.

President Tito then looked at the Salyut orbital station. Cosmonaut Kovalenok, who together with Ivanchenkov spent 140 days in space, which is a record in the history of cosmonautics, told the distinguished guest about the basic features of the large spacecraft and about the life and work of a cosmonaut while orbiting the earth.

In displaying an interest in the functioning of orbital technology, President Tito also looked at the interior of the Salyut orbital station and at various equipment and apparatuses which are used in spaceships and during cosmonauts' return to earth.

Having toured the cosmonauts' training center, President Tito laid flowers on the monument to Yuriy Gagarin, the first man in space. In the nearby cosmonautics museum the Yugoslav president was shown a film on Yuriy Gagarin. Comrade Tito then looked at the museum exhibits with interest.

Having been cordially seen off, President Tito left the town of Zvezdnyy for his residence in the Kremlin.

At the end of his visit to the town of Zvezdnyy, President Tito made the following entry in the visitors' book: "I have been deeply impressed by the space exhibits because they represent the creative result of Soviet scientists who made it possible for man to penetrate space. Honor and glory to Soviet cosmonauts-heroes, who were the first in the world to journey into space and who, in so doing, put all of mankind in their debt."

Sundic Comment on Talks

LD191706 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 19 May 79 LD

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] Milika Sundic comments on the political talks which have ended between Tito and Brezhnev in Moscow:

The 2-day political talks between Tito and Brezhnev have once again confirmed the importance of the Yugoslav-Soviet documents signed since 1955 and the irreplaceable nature of the principles contained in them.

This fact in itself shows that the Yugoslav-Soviet relations, taken as a whole, are good and stable and that the existing differences in the views on some international problems as well as the differences in the construction of socialism cannot diminish the significance of what the two countries do agree on. In particular, the differences cannot diminish the usefulness of their comprehensive cooperation in various spheres and the vital interest of the peoples of the two countries in lasting and stable world peace.

The best guarantee for good and friendly relations between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union and for their further promotion is the consistent application of the principles of equality, noninterference in internal affairs, sovereignty and territorial integrity, as well as strict respect for the different paths in the construction of socialism. There is no better path for cooperation between the two countries and their parties.

The talks between Tito and Brezhnev embraced all the significant issues of mutual interest, both those which are not controversial as well as those on which there are differences. One of the characteristics of the Moscow dialog between Tito and Brezhnev consisted in the fact that both sides openly presented their views on current international problems and that both statesmen did not avoid talking about the differences which exist in this respect and which will also exist in the future.

It goes without saying that preference this time was also given to those things which link the two countries and their peoples. As is known, Yugoslavia has always attached exceptional importance to the development of comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union, as it is doing in its relations with all other countries. On the other hand, Yugoslavia has always borne in mind the fact that her relations with any other country should not be at anybody's expense. Yugoslavia will also pursue such a policy--a policy of peace and equality--in the future.

Thanks to that, Yugoslavia is in fact enjoying great prestige in the world, not only in the nonalined movement but also outside it. As a nonlined country and as one of the founders of the nonalined movement, Yugoslavia is making great efforts so that the movement remains a force which unifies countries and peoples in their struggle for peace and equitable international cooperation. The nonalined movement could not be what it is and what it should remain were it to pursue a different kind of policy; a policy of relying on any of the blocs, for instance. The nonbloc policy is not directed against the national interests of any member country of the military alliances but exclusively against the interference by blocs in the international affairs of the nonalined countries; an interference which is aimed at weakening the movement and at making its members dependent on military blocs or individual bloc powers.

By consistently implementing the policy of nonalinement, Yugoslavia has succeeded with great effort in building good and friendly relations with all great powers without at the same time calling into question a single fundamental principle on which its independenct is based: Socialism, self-management and independence. Everyone who respects the aforementioned principles and who accepts Yugoslavia as it is can count on its lasting friendship. Friendship and equitable cooperation have been and remain Yugoslavia's basic interest in its relations with the Soviet Union and they are the only aim of President Tito's visit to Moscow.

Further Badel Comment

LD200332 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 19 May 79 LD

[Text] The talks between Presidents Tito and Brezhnev, which ended yesterday, are still arousing considerable attention in the world. The Yugoslav and the Soviet side assess the talks as fruitful and successful. Sonja Badel reports on this from Moscow:

[Badel--begin recording] The Yugoslav-Soviet summit talks were held in a friendly atmosphere of full respect. Their openness made it possible for each side to comprehend in the most realistic terms the position and policy of the other. Presidents Tito and Brezhnev and their associates talked, in an equally open and constructive way, both about matters on which they have identical or similar standpoints as well as about those on which differences exist. This had already been shown in earlier meetings as being the best way for better acquaintance and understanding and for establishing the confidence necessary for the development of friendship. That friendship is in the interests of both sides is demonstrated by the comprehensive cooperation in every sphere. The economic cooperation can be talked about in an illustrative manner by listing figures.

Last year trade between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union amounted to some $3 billion. By the end of 1980 it is expected to reach the sum of $14 billion. Due to the existing interest, both sides confirmed their promotion of cooperation as their lasting orientation, and this is in line with the principles determined by Yugoslav-Soviet documents from the Belgrade Declaration of 1955 onwards. Equality, respect for sovereignty and independence, and noninterference in internal affairs have thus received yet another confirmation in these talks. President Tito said that these principles represent a lasting and unchangeable basis for stable and successful relations between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union, while President Brezhnev, in his toast, stated that the Soviet Union wishes to have relations which are entirely clear, sincere and absolutely equal. Adherence to these principles also set the tone for these talks, for the method of presenting attitudes toward all issues of bilateral as well as international relations. It is therefore understandable that both sides confirmed that the differences which exist--both on account of the different paths of constructing a socialist society as well as on account of the different international positions, because Yugoslavia is a nonalined country and the Soviet Union belongs to a military-political grouping--must not be a reason either for lack of understanding and lack of confidence or an obstacle to the promotion of Yugoslav-Soviet cooperation.

In this sense, the relations between the two countries can represent an encouragement to all others, a proof that friendship can be built with the existence of differences. The fact that Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union, each in its own way, play a significant role on the international political scene naturally leads them into closer cooperation in the quest for solutions to major international problems. All this, as well as the lasting interest for bilateral cooperation, leads to the conclusion that Yugoslav-Soviet relations, cooperation and friendship have all the necessary preconditions for further successful development.

This optimistic note is observed equally on the Yugoslav and Soviet sides. [end recording]

Maslesa on Talks

LD192100 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 19 May 79 LD

[Text] Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic and of the LCY, who is paying a friendly visit to the Soviet Union, today toured Star City near Moscow. Reporting on this is Sveto Maslesa, TANJUG correspondent:

[Maslesa--begin recording] After 2 days of talks in the Kremlin, which have been assessed as friendly, fruitful and useful for the further successful development of Yugoslav-Soviet relations, President Tito is continuing his visit to the Soviet Union with a short holiday. This morning he visited the Soviet cosmonaut's training center in Star City near Moscow.

Observers here who followed with great attention the seventh meeting between Tito and Brezhnev note that the talks in the Kremlin--reports on which are carried by all Soviet dailies on their front pages today--were friendly and open and that they took place in an atmosphere of understanding and mutual readiness to strengthen relations and cooperation in every sphere. The Tito-Brezhnev dialog has shown that different approaches exist to individual issues, but there is also the strongly confirmed, joint assessment that these differences are not and need not be an obstacle to comprehensive cooperation between the two countries.

In the talks--and this is stressed by both sides--the principles contained in the joint documents signed since 1955 were reaffirmed. In this connection it is being stressed that these documents explicitly stress adherence by both countries to respect the sovereignty, independence and equality of all states. The Belgrade Declaration, Moscow Statement and subsequent joint documents state that both sides support the principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of other states, in view of the fact that issues of internal order, of different social systems and of different forms for the development of socialism are an exclusive matter for the peoples of individual countries.

In the talks held at the Yekaterinskiy Hall in the Kremlin, the usefulness of the friendly and open dialog between Tito and Brezhnev was confirmed on several occasions and the need for further regular exchanges of views at a high level was pointed out. Tito and Brezhnev assessed Yugoslav-Soviet relations as being not only an issue of a bilateral nature and significance, but also as having a considerably broader significance due to the place and role of the two countries in world affairs. [end recording]

Visit to Yugoslav Embassy

LD200916 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1805 GMT 20 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow--President Tito, who is paying a friendly visit to the USSR, entered the SFRY Embassy on Mosfilm Street in Lenin Hills today and was accorded a genuine ovation by Yugoslav citizens living in Moscow. Comrade Tito, who has been paying a friendly visit to the USSR since 16 May, will return to Yugoslavia tomorrow.

Several hundred Yugoslav citizens who work in the USSR and members of their families welcomed our president at the embassy with enthusiasm and by chanting "Tito, Tito." Cheerfully and with a smile, Comrade Tito walked between the Yugoslavs lined up in two rows which grew progressively narrower on either side because both children and adults wanted to come as close as possible to the president.

President Tito was first greeted by Yugoslav Ambassador to the USSR Marko Orlandic in front of the ambassador's residence. Four Pioneers then gave President Tito a bouquet of flowers, kissed him and wished him the best for his 87th birthday. From the steps President Tito waved for a long time to our citizens and then walked into the lounge. Representatives of the embassy and of organizations of associated labor which conduct business with Soviet firms briefed President Tito on the life and work of Yugoslavs in the USSR.

Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; and other personalities accompanied President Tito. After the meeting Ambassador Orlandic entertained President Tito at dinner.

The representatives of Yugoslav collectives in the USSR briefed President Tito on the activities of the work organizations and the cooperation with their Soviet partners.

In their assessment this cooperation is growing continuously so that trade has already exceeded $3 billion per year. Yugoslav construction workers, who have attained a great reputation here for their capable work, are doing well in the USSR. Fifty-eight trade missions of Yugoslav associated labor organizations operate in a united manner in the Soviet Union.

President Tito was informed about a Yugoslav school in Moscow (?and a) political (?school) which emphasized the political education of young people. He was also told about a Yugoslav club that was formed to collect aid for areas stricken by the earthquake in Montenegro. Children and students made contributions and employees set aside at least 2 and up to 6 or more days' wages for the earthquake fund. A total of almost 120 million old dinars has been collected.

Comrade Tito remarked that this exceptional solidarity has been demonstrated throughout the country by the massive response of our citizens in relief activities for the stricken areas. This shows the strength of our unity, President Tito said. Aid was received from abroad and great assistance was provided by the Soviet Union, the president said. Comrade Tito stressed that the damage in Montenegro was enormous and that this required a great effort by our entire community.

During his meeting with representatives of the Yugoslav collectives, President Tito also commented on the talks he had with Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and with other senior Soviet leaders. The president assessed these talks as useful and significant for the further development of all-round cooperation between Yugoslavia and the USSR.

The Yugoslav expressed satisfaction and happiness with Tito's visit by strewing flowers along his path and by giving him presents. The president received a large Russian samovar made in Tula, and young people gave him a painting by a young Yugoslav--Aziz Basa--who is studying art in Moscow. Those present wished the president much happiness and good health, and were pleased to be the first ones to extend greetings to him on his 87th birthday. Ambassador Marko Orlandic thanked Comrade Tito for meeting with the Yugoslavs who work and live here and expressed great satisfaction on behalf of all Yugoslav citizens in the USSR.

Badel Report

ID202112 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 20 May 79 LD

[Excerpt] The most important event reported in this short newsreel is the visit which President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito, who is on a friendly visit to the Soviet Union, paid today to the Yugoslav Embassy in Moscow where he met our citizens living in Moscow. In the morning he visited an excursion spot near Moscow where he toured the first Moscow stud farm. Here is a telephone dispatch from Moscow by Sonja Badel:

President Tito's meeting with Yugoslav citizens who live in Moscow was very cordial. After Ambassador Orlandic welcomes the dear guests, the representatives of the Yugoslav club, of work organizations and missions informed President Tito of the work of our trade, production and transport organizations, banks and associations, of which there are a total of 58 in Moscow, as well as of the sociopolitical life of the Yugoslav colony.

President Tito showed particular interest in the trade and work of our builders in Moscow who are building many projects, chiefly catering installations on the Black Sea and elsewhere. President Tito said that in the Yugoslav-Soviet talks it was pointed out that there are still many more possibilities for further economic cooperation and that they should be used.

Representatives of the joint commercial-technical bureau informed the president about the significant successes which had been achieved in joint ventures by our firms and about the reorganization of foreign trade missions which is slowly yielding results.

The guests from Yugoslavia spent a pleasant morning at the excursion spot of Uspenskoye near Moscow. Accompanied by the minister of agriculture of the Soviet Union, Valentin Mesyats, and surrounded by attentiveness, President Tito watched a review of the Don Cossack horses, made famous by the clebrated Budennyy's Red Cavalry, as well as the skills of trained domestic thoroughbreds of this famous stud farm of worldwide reputation.

Message to Brezhnev

LD210946 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0842 GMT 21 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow--Upon leaving the territory of the Soviet Union today, President of the Republic and the LCY Josip Broz Tito sent the following telegram to Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium:

"As we leave the territory of the Soviet Union, I wish to warmly thank you once again, dear Comrade Brezhnev, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the friendly Soviet people for the cordial welcome and hospitality accorded to us during our stay in Moscow.

"I am very pleased that we had the opportunity to exchange views in an open and cordial atmosphere on the further promotion of mutual relations and comprehensive cooperation, on the international situation and on the viewpoints and activities of our two countries and parties in the international sphere. I am sure that this visit, as with all our meetings up to now, will contribute to better mutual understanding and respect and act as a fresh stimulus to fruitful cooperation and friendship between our two socialist countries and our parties.

"I would also like to take this opportunity to send you best wishes, and to wish the friendly Soviet people new successes in the construction and flowering of the socialist homeland and in the struggle for peace, socialism and broad equitable international cooperation.

Return From USSR

AU211038 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1035 GMT 21 May 79 AU

[Text] Belgrade, 21 May--Today President of the Republic and LCY President Josip Broz Tito returned by air to Belgrade from his friendly visit to the Soviet Union. In Moscow President Tito had talks with Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, on bilateral cooperation and international questions.

President Tito was accorded a festive welcome at the Batajnica Airport; the highest ranking Yugoslav leaders were present to welcome him.

Stane Dolac, Josip Vrhovec, Berislav Badurina and others returned to Belgrade along with President Tito.

TITO TO VISIT MALTA AT END OF MONTH

LD191202 Valletta Radio Mediterran in English 0700 GMT 19 May 79 LD

[Text] Yugoslav President Josip Tito is expected to visit Malta at the end of this month, reports published in Belgrade [words indistinct]. During the (?first) visit to Malta the Yugoslav president is expected to have talks with Prime Minister Dom Mintoff on bilateral relations, the international situation and the nonalined movement. Mr Mintoff visited Yugoslavia on a similar round of talks last year.

Meanwhile, the Yugoslav ambassador to Malta Borislav Jovic yesterday ended a 2-day visit during [which] he had talks with foreign affairs secretary, Mr Maurice Abela, [name and title as received] and other government officials on current affairs of interest to both sides.

EARTHQUAKE REGISTERED NEAR TITOGRAD 20 MAY

AU201848 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 20 May 79 AU

[Text] Instruments of the Titograd seismological station registered at 0945 hours and 40 seconds this morning an earthquake of 5.5 degrees intensity some 50 kilometers east of Titograd.

Tremors 21 May

LD210836 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0500 GMT 21 May 79 LD

[Summary] It was reported this morning that three tremors, one of which measured more than 4 degrees on the Mercalli scale, were registered by the Titograd Seismological Institute last night. The tremors were located near the epicenter of the original earthquake on 15 April.

DORONJSKI COMMENTS ON VISIT TO TOGO, MALI, BENIN

AU182007 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 13 May 79 p 3 AU

[TANJUG report]

[Text] Belgrade, 12 May--Following the return of the Yugoslav state delegation from its visits to Togo, Mali and Benin, Stevan Doronjski, member of the SFRY Presidency, who headed the delegation, made the following statement:

"During our visit to Africa we visited three friendly and nonalined countries in West Africa, the Republics of Togo, Mali and Benin to which we are linked by ties of traditional friendship and cooperation within the movement of nonalined countries.

"We had the pleasure of meeting and exchanging views with Presidents Eyadema, Traore and Kerekou as well as with other prominent leaders of these countries.

"In all three countries we had very useful and open talks on the most important questions of international relations, and in this connection we noted very close or similar views and positions.

"We devoted special attention to the currently important questions of nonalined policy and the current activities of the nonalined movement, especially in the light of preparations for the forthcoming important meetings, primarily the ministerial meeting of the Coordination Bureau in Colombo and the next, that is, the sixth summit meeting."

Reaffirmation of the Basic Principles of Nonalinement

"In our talks we agreed on the need to further strengthen the action unity and solidarity of nonalined countries on the basis of reaffirmation of the basic principles of nonalined policy: The struggle for international relations on the basis of equality and respect for independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, noninterference in internal affairs, peaceful settlement of dispute and the right to free and unhindered development of all peoples and countries. We particularly called attention to the harmful nature of the attempts to divide the movement of nonalined countries on an ideological or any other basis.

"We noted the need for our further joint activity to insure that the conflicts between the individual countries and especially the conflicts within the movement of nonalined countries will be resolved on the basis of these principles, because in this respect the nonalined movement has already asserted itself as a strong and irreplaceable factor for the preservation of peace and security in the world.

"For this reason we devoted special attention to the present situation in the movement and noted that it must remain free from all those influences that would turn it from its basic line of activity, and that it cannot be in the service of anyone's policy."

Advancement of Cooperation With Friendly Countries

"In our talks we devoted particular attention to the struggle for new and more just political and economic relations in the world, which is incorporated in the further strategic actions of all nonalined and developing countries as a whole. In this respect the countries we visited are very interested in establishing a sound international economic system which would introduce more just economic relations between the developed and the developing countries. We also had an opportunity to acquaint ourselves with the efforts and results in the internal development and progress of the struggle for the economic and social construction in these countries which had lived for centuries under the yoke of colonialism.

"We agreed that in our bilateral relations all possibilities for the development of mutual cooperation have not been utilized, and we expressed our mutual interest in its advancement in all fields between our country and these three friendly and nonalined countries."

Radoje Kontic, member of the Federal Executive Council, and Vido Knezevic, ambassador in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, arrived in Belgrade with Doronjski.

POLISH MINISTER WOJTASZEK'S STATEMENT ON DEPARTURE

AU182006 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 14 May 79 p 1 AU

[TANJUG report]

[Text] Following his 3-day official visit to Yugoslavia, Emil Wojtaszek, minister for foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Poland, left Zagreb today.

In his statement for TANJUG, Minister Wojtaszek said that "the visit has taken place in a very good atmosphere. We discussed with our host, Federal Secretary Vrhovec, our bilateral relations, which we evaluated as good. Both sides expressed their desire to continue to deepen these relations in the interest of our two countries and peoples."

The Polish minister for foreign affairs further said that certain currently important international political questions were also considered during his visit. "We expressed similar or identical views on a majority of problems and especially on the questions of disarmament, relaxation of tension, implementation of the CSCE conclusions and preparations for the [CSCE] meeting in Madrid," he said.

"I also had the opportunity of being received by Fadilu Hodza, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, and Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council. A desire to deepen our cooperation in all spheres was expressed in the talks with them," Emil Wojtaszek said, and added that both sides stressed their desire to realize the conclusions reached in the talks between Tito and Gierek.

In conclusion, Minister Wojtaszek said that all his talks and meetings were held in a very good, sincere and open atmosphere and that he and his associates were received at every step with the traditional and well-known Yugoslav hospitality.

Emil Wojtaszek, minister for foreign affairs, was seen off at the Zagreb airport by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Ljubo Majeric, president of the republican Committee for Foreign Relations and member of the Croatian Executive Council; Muhidin Begic, SFRY ambassador to the People's Republic of Poland; and Ronald Strelec, chief of administration in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs. Wiktor Kinecki, ambassador of the People's Republic of Poland to Yugoslavia, and (Kazimierz Haladusz), consul of the People's Republic of Poland in Zagreb, were also present at the farewell ceremony.

MORE ON VISIT OF ZAHRADNIK-LED CSSR ECONOMIC DELEGATION

Djuranovic, Zahradnik Meeting

LD190215 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1700 GMT 18 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, May 18, (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Premier Veselin Djuranovic today received Czechoslovak Vice Premier Jindrich Zahradnik with whom he discussed questions of interest to the further promotion of economic and other cooperation between the two countries. Mutual satisfaction was expressed with the state of and prospects for the further promotion of economic cooperation, especially in the field of co-production where good results have so far been achieved.

Vice Premier Zahradnik transmitted to Djuranovic greetings from Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal. Premier Djuranovic thanked for the greetings, and sent his for Premier Strougal.

Cooperation Talks Assessment

LD181522 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1322 GMT 18 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, May 18 (TANJUG)--At the end of the 15th session of the mixed Yugoslav-Czechoslovak committee for economic and scientific-technological cooperation it was stated that important results in all fields of economic cooperation have been achieved, as were broad prospects for its development in the next five year period to 1985.

It was assessed that this year's trade and services volume of a billion dollars will be realized. Thus, estimates for the (?4.3) billion dollar five-year trade and services volume to 1985 are being realized. In this, reciprocal exports on the basis of industrial coproduction and specialization and long-term arrangements in ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy and agriculture are very important.

In discussing global projects for cooperation in the period to 1985 favourable conditions for further comprehensive development of economic relations were established as well as the need to accelerate the work of planning, foreign trade and other organs with the aim of timely conclusion of agreements on trade and services for this period.

SFRY DELEGATE ADDRESSES MANILA UNCTAD CONFERENCE

AU182110 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 11 May 79 p 7 AU

[TANJUG report]

[Text] Manila, 10 May--The Yugoslav delegation is firmly convinced that the program of collective reliance on one's own forces and the platform for negotiations adopted as a complete document by the Group of 77 in Arusha represent a constructive approach to a reform of the existing international economic system. The aim of these two documents is to enable the international community to overcome the difficult problems now facing the world. Proceeding from complex realities and the relationship of interdependence in the world economy, the Arusha program can contribute to creating the indispensable preconditions for a lasting, harmonious and dynamic development of the world economy as a whole and for a more accelerated development of the developing countries, Branislav Ikonic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and head of the Yugoslav delegation, said in the general debate at the fifth UNCTAD conference.

For Cooperation Regardless of Differences

The establishment of the new international economic system, along with its more universal and consistent application calls for the full participation and cooperation of all countries, regardless of the differences in their socioeconomic systems. Ikonic further said that the existing international economic system constantly deepens the inequalities and increases the unbalanced structure of the world economy as a whole. The existing international economic system does not even serve the developed countries any longer because it has been demonstrated that the short-term measures do not give the desired results and only postpone the real solutions.

By stubbornly applying protectionist and similar measures, the vice president of the Federal Executive Council said, the real nature of problems is ignored and an additional burden is imposed on the developing countries, which are most seriously affected by the restricted market of the developed countries and for which this restricted market creates other difficulties in the realization of their development programs. He said that the limiting effect of the developed countries' import restrictions on the volume of international trade in the period since 1974 has had significant negative effects, and in this connection the exports of the developing countries have been most directly affected. While trying to maintain a relatively satisfactory rate of growth under these conditions, the developing countries could not avoid a great increase in their overall balance of trade and payments deficit and their indebtedness.

Stressing that the Yugoslav delegation attaches great importance to all problems with which the UNCTAD concerns itself, Ikonic said that the Yugoslav delegation expects that the conference will adopt concrete decisions and adopt programs for further activity.

Assessing the development of international trade policy, the head of the Yugoslav delegation added that the application of the so-called protective clauses to certain countries only, as a rule to the developing countries, represents another serious obstacle on the road to their integration into the world economic system.

Negotiations on Raw Materials

Ikonic advocated that everything possible should be done to make the common fund for raw materials operational as soon as possible and to speed up the process of negotiations on certain raw materials. He said that it is expected that the conference will adopt the necessary measures to fully implement the integral program for raw materials.

The advancement of trade in industrial products and semifinished products of the developing countries, Ikonic said, calls not only for the further increase in their export capacities, but also for corresponding structural changes in the production sectors of the developed countries having a market economy. The general scheme of preferentials must be substantially improved and expanded also to agricultural products and applied to all developing countries, without any differences or restrictions. A substantial reform of the international monetary system is also necessary so that it may serve, much more than in the past, the economic development of the developing countries.

New Economic System and the Decade of Development

The essence of the solution to the basic problems of international economic relations and the world economy is, in our view, in such a development of the developing countries as will make it possible for the gap between the developed and the developing countries to begin to be decisively narrowed down. This can be achieved solely by the consistent implementation of the new international economic system, and this must be the basic goal of the international strategy of the Third Development Decade. We expect that the conference will make a significant contribution to the preparations for a new strategy, and thus to the preparations for a special session of the UN General Assembly in 1980, and for this reason it is of vital importance that concrete agreements on all problems on the conference's agenda be reached. This is the far-reaching importance of the fifth UNCTAD and the historic responsibility of all participants in the conference.

All of us bear and feel the consequences of unsolved world problems. We see a path to a better future only in the resolute joint efforts of all countries. The goals of this conference are neither too ambitious nor too pretentious, but faithfully reflect the greatness of the problems and challenges facing us, the head of the Yugoslav delegation said in concluding his speech.

GLIGORIJEVIC RETURNS FROM MOSCOW CEMA SESSION

LD181832 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0845 GMT 18 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Dr Slobodan Gligorijevic, member of the Federal Executive Council and permanent representative of the SFRY to the CEMA, arrived back from Moscow today, where he led the Yugoslav delegation participating in the work of the 90th CEMA Executive Committee session.

PLANINC RETURNS FROM SPANISH PARTY CONGRESS

LD202356 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2033 GMT 20 May 79 LD

[Text] Zagreb, May 20 (TANJUG)--The participation of a delegation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia in the congress of Spain's Socialist Workers' Party has confirmed wish on both sides for expanding and intensifying mutual cooperation, said Milka Planinc, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia, a republic in western Yugoslavia, on her return from Madrid here today.

ZARKOVIC LEAVES FOR SOUTHEAST ASIA TOUR

LD191005 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0900 GMT 19 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, May 19, (TANJUG)--A Yugoslav Government delegation headed by Presidency of Yugoslavia member Vidoje Zarkovic this morning left here for Singapore. The delegation also includes Yugoslav Government member Dusan Ilijevic and Ambassador in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs Paun Serbanovic.

After Singapore, the delegation will visit Thailand and Indonesia.

MACEDONIAN ECONOMIC ACHIEVEMENT EXHIBIT TO OPEN IN SOFIA

LD181846 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1208 GMT 18 May 79 LD

["Economic Cooperation Between Macedonia and Bulgaria Nearer Its Potential"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Skoplje--In the middle of June this year an exhibition of the economic achievements of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia will be opened in the capital of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. This is the result of an agreement signed at the beginning of 1979 between the Macedonian and Bulgarian chambers [of commerce].

The exchange of goods between Macedonia and Bulgaria amounted to $28.8 million last year, which, despite the fact that it is half as much as the previous year, is still below the real possibilities and needs.

However, according to Macedonian businessmen, the structure of the trade exchange is satisfactory. Macedonia's exports to this neighboring country largely comprise products from the chemical and textile industries, aluminum constructions, brakes, and so on, while imports consist largely of semifinished goods from the ferrous metal industry and the chemical industry, cement and other products. It is in these branches of industry that the greatest interest exists for establishing higher forms of cooperation, and primarily economic, technical and coproduction cooperation. There are also good possibilities for linkage of the electrical systems, transport links, and also in the sphere of agricultural cooperation and the like.

Important possibilities for the expansion of mutual economic cooperation also exist in small-scale border exchange, through which the exchange of goods this year should amount to $5 million or more on each side. In order to promote such trade, talks were held in April between the leaders of several border towns from both sides.

TRADE UNION ORGANIZATIONS HOLD SESSION IN KARLOVAC

LD161728 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 15 May 79 LD

[Text] A joint expanded session of the Commissions for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection of the Central Council of the Trade Union Confederation of Yugoslavia and of the Republican Trade Union Council has been held in Karlovac. It was decided that the trade unions as the mass organization of workers must find ways of bringing all-people's defense and social self-protection closer to the working people in order that this part of our defense system can become the component part of everyday life of every working man. After the session, representatives of the two trade union organizations visited the Karlovac production and sales combine and the Velebit organization of associated labor.

SOVIET TRADE DELEGATION VISITS KUMANOVO

LD182314 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1508 GMT 18 May 79 LD

[Text] Kumanovo--A delegation of internal trade of the Soviet Union led by Aleksandr Ranyev, deputy minister [name and title as received], was in Kumanovo today and visited the Kiro Petak work organization. Members of the delegation had talks with representatives of this Kumanovo factory on the supply of products for the Soviet Union.

MIKULIC PARTICIPATES IN GORNJI VAKUF EDUCATION SEMINAR

LD182302 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1910 GMT 18 May 79 LD

[Text] Gornji Vakuf--Branko Mikulic, chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today visited Gornji Vakuf. He took part in the work of the seminar for heads of educational organizations of preschool, primary and secondary specialized education of the Zenica region.

Mikulic spoke to heads of educational organizations and representatives of economic and sociopolitical organizations from the area of 12 municipalities of central Bosnia on topical economic and sociopolitical issues, making particular reference to the talks of the League of Communists and the entire social community in implementing the economic stabilization policy.

In the course of the 2-day seminar, heads of 115 educational organizations from the area, in which some 4,000 teachers work and where schools are attended by over 114,000 pupils and students, analyzed their experiences culled so far in this sphere, and tried to answer numerous questions with the aim of further promoting and modernizing the entire educational system.

Lecture on Collective Leadership

AU181221 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1200 GMT 18 May 79 AU

[Text] Today Branko Mikulic, chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, visited Sarajevo. He spoke to the students in the postgraduate course of Marxism and self-management about the origins and substance of Tito's idea of collective leadership and the LCY's role in our society.

MORE CONGRATULATIONS TO DOLANC ON AWARD

Serbia's Vidic

AU181220 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1200 GMT 18 May 79 AU

[Text] Dobrivoje Vidic, president of Serbia's Presidency, has sent a telegram to Stane Dolanc congratulating him on the high award of the Order of Hero of Socialist Labor awarded to him by President of the Republic Tito. The telegram says that during the many years of his revolutionary work Stane Dolanc has devoted all his creative strength and energy to the struggle of our workers class for national freedom and for [word indistinct] independence and the development of socialism.

Belgrade City LC President

AU181132 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1655 GMT 17 May 79 AU

[Text] Belgrade, 17 May--Dusan Gligorijevic-Sasa, president of the City Conference of the League of Communists of Belgrade, has sent his most cordial congratulations to Stane Dolanc on the occasion of his being awarded the Order of Hero of Socialist Labor by Comrade Tito.

LJUBICIC RECEIVES AERONAUTICAL FEDERATION AWARD

LD182358 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1015 GMT 18 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Army General Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, today received representatives of the Aeronautics Federation of Yugoslavia at the Federal Secretariat for National Defense, where they presented him with the federation's gold badge. Presenting the gold badge to General Ljubicic was Ranko Mrakovic, chairman of the Presidency of the Aeronautics Federation, who stressed among other things that this was the highest honor that this federation gives for long service and achievement in the area of aeronautics, sport and technical development, and the education of young people for aeronautical, sport and social activity. The gold badge, the first copy of which was given to Comrade Tito, the patron of the Aeronautics Federation of Yugoslavia, was awarded to General Ljubicic for his services in working to strengthen and develop aeronautics for sport. During the reception, the guests informed the federal secretary at length about the work and results of the Aeronautics Federation of Yugoslavia and its organs and organizations, stressing in this connection the significance and role of the cooperation and help it received from the Yugoslav People's Army.

Thanking the guests for the award, General Ljubicic particularly stressed the significance and role of this organization in the country's defense preparations.

At the end of the meeting between the federal secretary and the federation's representatives, which, apart from Chairman Mrakovic, also included Comrades Milos Kovacevic, Petar Stepancic and Janko Lutovac, the guests congratulated General Ljubicic on the forthcoming holiday of Air Force and Air Defense Day.

The representatives of the Aeronautics Federation of Yugoslavia also presented the federation's gold badge to Col Gen Enver Cemalovic, commander of the air force and air defense.

TITO CABLES SLOVENE SAWP CONFERENCE PRESIDENT ON BIRTHDAY

LD181503 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0838 GMT 18 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito has sent the following telegram to Mitja Ribicic, president of the Slovene SAWP Republican Conference:

Dear Comrade Mitja: On the occasion of your 60th birthday, I send you sincere greetings and best wishes.

In your many years of revolutionary work in the workers movement, in the communist party and in the League of Communists, you have always been closely linked with the working people. By your work in other sociopolitical organizations and on significant duties in the Socialist Republic of Slovenia and in the SFRY, you have made a great contribution to the socialist transformation of our society, to its more rapid development, to freedom and independence for our nations and nationalities and to the permanent strengthening of our peaceable and nonalined policy in the world.

By your consistent revolutionary work and your personal example, you consolidated and developed the League of Communists, you contributed to strengthening democratic and self-management relations in society and creatively linked and affirmed the role of the Socialist Alliance, the broadest front of socialist forces of the working people and citizens--you did this as one of its most devoted and most responsible communists and revolutionaries.

Just as devotedly, militantly and bravely as during the revolution, after the war you carried out numerous highly responsible duties in the sociopolitical life of both Slovenia and Yugoslavia, and today your work is referred to wherever your capabilities, devotion and revolutionary spirit are necessary.

ECONOMIC CHAMBER ASSEMBLY REVIEWS ECONOMIC SITUATION

LD191006 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1620 GMT 18 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--When we examine the economic situation in the forum of opinion and agree in principle on our policy and measures we behave in one way, and then when we decide on our business policy in concrete terms in our working environments our behavior is quite different. We then virtually consider ourselves not dutybound to adjust this policy to the conclusions whose adoption we ourselves took part in.

This observation at today's session of the Yugoslav Economic Chamber Assembly, at which topical questions concerning the implementation of economic stabilization in the first part of the year were examined, serves--Ilija Vakic, president of the chamber, said--as an illustration of the unfavorable trends in the economy. Vakic said that in addition to the general conditions of business affairs and the high degree of alienation of income from associated labor and its dependence on factors outside the economy, this conduct is also caused in large part by the conduct of nearly all the extra-economy structures.

Vakic indicated the fundamental sensitive points in our economic activity: Lack of coordination between supply and demand, inflationary trends in prices, an increase in the trade and balance of payments deficit, and the weakening of the competitive and reproduction capability of the economy. In this situation, Vakic stressed, it is necessary for the economy and the extra-economy activities to subordinate themselves or forsake for a short while their short-term interests and ambitions in order to create the general conditions for the stabilization of economic activity. Indicating the need to step up responsibility for the timely fulfillment of obligations, Vakic added that there was no need to prove that we cannot realize the policy which as a society we agree on if we expect the "others" to implement this policy.

Gojko Ubiparip, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, also spoke about this. He reproached the delegates at today's session of the assembly for speaking more about the external problems than about the difficulties in their own environment and the measures which should be undertaken to overcome them. He recalled that a large number of laws concerning the system had been passed which were not being implemented quickly enough, but that there was little mention of this. The agreements and contracts which are often not respected are a similar example, answering in a well argued manner certain observations on the causes for shortages of certain products (coffee, butter, etc). Ubiparip noted that the offender was often anonymous or, as a rule, the state. Talking about the measures hitherto undertaken, Ubiparip said that the majority were to serve economic stabilization and were contained in a resolution, but he warned that certain additional measures would probably follow if the negative trends continue.

In its conclusions the Economic Chamber Assembly decided, among other things, to oblige all the organs and bodies of the chamber to initiate, undertake and implement all activites in the execution of the jointly agreed stabilization policy.

It is necessary , it was stressed, to involve further and fully mobilize the workers in all structures in the effective implementation of the jointly agreed activities and adopted measures. Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, spoke to the delegates at today's assembly session about the ideopolitical situation in the nonalined movement, problems of the sixth nonalined summit and the LCY policy.

BAKALI CITES NEED FOR ECONOMY MEASURES IN KOSOVO

LD201610 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1418 GMT 19 May 79 LD

[Excerpts] Pristina--At the beginning of his speech before the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo at the consultative meeting last night, Mahmut Bakali, president of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo, stressed that the complex economic situation in the country, and especially in Kosovo, and the positions of the LCY Central Committee Presidium require a critical examination of the economic situation and broad social action to change this situation. According to Bakali the economic situation in the province is complex and very difficult; more difficult and complex than in the country's economy as a whole because of low levels of development, inadequate structure, overindebtedness, huge losses, low levels of production and a number of other difficulties and shortcomings. Unless these factors are eliminated as soon as possible or at least reduced through deliberate and well organized actions and by measures and general mobilization of the League of Communists and by working people in every sector, unforeseeable consequences may develop, Bakali said. Bakali also said that the unfavorable economic developments in the province were largely caused by subjective shortcomings.

An awareness of the complexity of the situation and of the grave tasks in the economy and stabilization and development efforts, as well as an awareness of the inevitability of a higher degree of organization, responsibility and mobility must permeate all organizations and leaderships of the League of Communists of Kosovo, and all other sociopolitical organizations, all working people, organs of self-management, the Executive Council of the Kosovo Assembly, assemblies of the municipalities and all other organs and organizations in the province, stressed Bakali. Open critical discussions must be held and actions taken primarily in basic organizations of the League of Communists and in trade union organizations; that is, in the basic organizations of associated labor, among the working people and not only by the leadership and the cadres. The revolutionary role of the basic organizations of the League of Communists is confirmed precisely by these questions because, Bakali said, some of them do not fulfill their tasks and responsibilities. They discuss these questions with an inadequate degree of criticism and sometimes even formally, or they even become a place where some leading cadres seek support to justify subjective shortcomings and setbacks or to provide objective reasons for them.

Speaking at some length about the measures which must be taken in investments, general, joint and personal expenditures and about the need to economize, Bakali stressed that it is necessary that the expenditures for representation and official trips both in our country and abroad be substantially reduced. This also applies to the use of official cars and similar expenses because this has not only a material but a moral and political impact in Kosovo. Bakali also referred to the current discussions in Yugoslavia regarding the special measures that our society must take in order to mitigate the economic situation in Kosovo and to more successfully develop the province during the current medium-term period. At the end of his speech, Bakali stressed that an intensified involvement to eliminate subjective shortcomings represented a basic factor of normalizing this situation in the Kosovo economy and of attaining development targets. Better organization, more efficient action, greater responsibility and a new climate of mobility in the province as a whole, he stressed, are required to achieve this.